THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Governor Boies is Renominated by Acclamation.

PLATFORM FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Prohibition Law Condemned—Favoring State Control of Railways—A Demand for Free Coinage—Trusts Condemned.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 24.—What is probably destined to be the most decisive campaign ever waged for political supremacy in the state of Iowa was opened at 1 o'clock to-day when Chairman Fuller rapped to order 1,000 of the most enthusiastic Democrats ever assembled in convention in the Hawkeye state. The campaign is decisive because it is conceded by both political parties that as Iowa goes in the coming election so it will probably go in the presidential election of '92. Should the Democrats carry the state and reelect Governor Boies, the claim of Iowa as a pivotal state in the great national campaign of next year will be too well established to be disputed, even by the Republicans and the voice of the Hawkeye state will consequently be a power in the coming national conventions. Both parties are entering upon the present campaign with equal confidence.

The Democrats have one point of vantage. Governor Boies will be renominated by acclamation while there is sharp rivalry for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and some bitterness may be engendered in the ranks of that party. Added to this is the further advantage that the Democrats, by declaring for the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, have attracted the almost solid support of the enemies of prohibition, while the prohibition vote is divided between the Republican and Prohibition parties, the latter having recently nominated a full party ticket.

The chairman of the state central committee introduced Hon. Walter H. Butler, congressman of the Fourth district, for the temporary chairman of the convention. After the announcement of the various committees the convention adjourned to 1:30 p. m. amid great applause.

Immediately after adjournment the committee on resolutions went to work and soon blocked the platform, with the exception of two or three points. Upon the silver question there was a long dispute, but a committee finally decided to recede from the platform a year ago and merely favor the "free coinage of silver" upon a just ratio, making it full legal tender for all debts, public and private. This will probably be contested in the convention, as the extreme free silver men will demand the reaffirmation of the "free and unlimited coinage" plank of two years ago.

On reassembling the chairman made a telling speech in much the same vein as that of Congressman Butler.

The formal report of the committees was then received and adopted and the nomination of state officers declared in order. It was to Colonel Charles A. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, that was allotted the honor of placing in nomination Hon. Horace Boies for a second gubernatorial term.

By an unanimous standing vote Governor Horace Boies was declared the nominee of the convention for governor amid the wildest applause and enthusiasm.

The convention re-assembled at 1:30 p. m. when the ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant-governor, L. L. Bestow; judge supreme court, L. G. Kimes; superintendent of schools, J. B. Knoepfler; railroad commissioner, Peter A. Day.

The committee on resolutions then presented the following platform, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

The platform leads off by endorsing Governor Boies and his administration, demands the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, and favors the passage of a carefully guarded license tax law; favors such changes in the laws as will insure under stringent penalties the equal and fair taxation to every species of property; demands strict economy and honest expenditure of all public moneys; advocates the Australian system of voting and favors state and national control and regulation of railroads. It denounces all trusts, pools and combines, favors the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people and until an amendment to the national constitution can be secured, urges their election by such direct vote, their nomination by state convention or individual preference; demands free coinage of silver and that it be made full legal tender for all debts, public and private; favors liberal and equitable pension laws for all invalid and dependent soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans. It denounces the McKinley bill, the motives of its authors and defenders and the theory under which it is submitted for the approval of the American people. Such legislation, it says, increases the cost of the necessaries of life, promotes dishonest manufacturers, trusts and combines, creates sectional envy, despoils the many for the benefit of the few; threatens the country with an aristocracy based upon ill-gotten gain, and above all, corrupts the politics of the country so as to seriously endanger the perpetuity of a popular government. It demands equal opportunities for every section of the country and for every citizen, and it insists that every oppressive feature of the tariff be eliminated to the end that our merchant marine may be restored to the sea and the markets of the world opened to the producing classes; denounces the wasteful and lavish appropriations of the last congress, which in time of profound peace expended an amount equal to one-third of the total public debt incurred in four years of unparalleled war for the preservation of the union; opposes the non-resident alien ownership of lands and of foreign syndicate ownership of our industries; and demands that all unearned railroad land grants be reclaimed by the general government and held for actual settlers. It concludes by recommending an appropriation for the display of Iowa's resources at the World's Columbian exposition.

Honoring Beecher.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 24.—This city this afternoon did homage to the man who did more than any one else to make it a great center of influence in the land. While Henry Ward Beecher lived his fame as an orator, a tribune of the anti-slavery cause and a preacher of manifold intellectual resources overshadowed the town. It was Brooklyn's chief title to eminence among American cities that his life's work was there, and that Plymouth church, measured by the influence of the preacher in swaying men's minds and directing the religious impulses of the day, was the most potent pulpit of the generation.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon in the triangular plot in front of the city hall was unveiled, with suitable ceremonies, a tribute in bronze and granite to Henry Ward Beecher. It was unveiled by the granddaughter of the man in whose memory it was erected, Gertrude Roxana Beecher, and by her side stood the sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward. After prayer by Rev. S. B. Halliday, Rev. Charles S. Harris, D. D., of Trinity Episcopal church, introduced Mayor Chapman, who received the statue on behalf of the city. Three hundred children from the Sunday schools of Plymouth church and the Bethel and Mayflower missions, stationed by the pedestal, led in the singing, to the music of the band of the Thirteenth regiment, the full command being present, of the hymn "Love Divine, All Love Excelling," which has been called "Beecher," from his preference for it.

The great square was packed to its utmost capacity and as the hymns had been distributed on printed slips through the crowd fully 10,000 people joined in the singing.

The memorial is one of the most important and one of the best works of the sculptor. The statue stands on a simple polished pedestal of Cape Quincy granite with rounded sides and heavy cap, designed by Richard M. Hunt, the architect. This has on the left the figure of a negro given in a coarse slave costume, on the right those of two children, a boy and a girl, humbly clad. Mr. Beecher is shown with overcoat and a soft felt hat in hand as if stopping for a moment in a walk or about to address an out-of-door assemblage. It is as the public man, and not as the preacher that the sculptor in view of the widely popular nature of the movement which resulted in the erection of the statue has represented his subject. The pose is natural, the modeling is strong and realistic, and the expression of the face turned to the right and excellent as a portrait, is particularly happy. The negro girl who bends one knee on the pedestal base and raises to the plinth a branch of palm to typify the gratitude of her race, is characteristic and in no way idealized.

A Terrible Storm.

CHEROKEE, Ia., June 24.—The terrors of the Johnstown flood were in part repeated at this place to-day. Seventy houses have been carried out of sight in a Niagara like torrent. How many lives have been lost is yet a matter of uncertainty. A terrific cloudburst twice repeated and wind almost a hurricane are what consummated the dread work. The storm, which began last night, appears to have swept in a vast circle of northwestern Iowa fully 100 miles in diameter, with Cherokee as the centre. Up to 7:30 to-night, owing to the destruction of wires and railroads, only the vaguest reports have reached here from the devastated territory to the west, north and south. The damage here, taking into account the relatively small size of the town, is enormous.

Most of the destruction in Cherokee was wrought by the extraordinary rise in the Sioux river, resulting from the tremendous downpour of water from the sky. Some idea of the immensity and suddenness of the flood can be inferred from the fact that it carried off, apparently without an effort, the big truss bridge on which the Illinois Central railroad crossed the river, and with the bridge went 400 feet of trestle on which the company's tracks approached the river.

To-night the Little Sioux is at the highest stage ever known. The best information estimates that the Illinois Central railroad is under water continuously for miles on the Omaha branch and that the havoc done to roadway and bridges is something seldom paralleled in railroad history.

Advices have been received saying that Vice-president Harahan and a majority of the other high officials of the Illinois Central road are already en route for the stricken territory. Many days will probably elapse before trains, either passenger or freight, are in anything like normal condition. Orders have been issued to receive no more freight until further orders for any point beyond Aurea.

Every effort is being made to-night to bring order out of chaos, but the absence of accurate information and the paralysis of transportation almost nullifies progress. Gangs of workmen and several railroad telegraphers are reached this point to-night, but could get not further, and can do but little if anything here as yet.

Other railroads besides the Illinois Central can hardly have escaped damage, particularly the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

As near as can be learned the area of the storm as given has been if anything underestimated. According to dates advices the storm was little short of a great disaster affecting not only a large stretch of country in Iowa, but large portions also of Minnesota and Nebraska.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 24.—Reports were received this morning by Illinois Central officials in this city of a terrible wind and rain storm which prevailed last night along that company's lines from Storm Lake to De Mars, a distance of fifty-six miles. All the towns are considerably damaged. Four persons were drowned at Cherokee and four at Correctionville. The Illinois Central train No. 2, the passenger which left here last night at 10:50, is still at Storm Lake and the trainmaster here says there is no prospects of moving it in the next twenty-four hours.

ANOTHER STORM.

WATERLOO, Iowa, June 24.—The reports continue to arrive here confirmatory of the disastrous storm and flood along the Illinois Central. The Cherokee was visited by another storm this morning fully as disastrous, though not of as long duration as last night's, the Illinois Central railroad bridge, 250 feet long across the Little Sioux at Cherokee, went down under the rush of the flood at 2:15 this afternoon, together with several houses in the lower part of the town.

The reports of the drowning of the four persons at Cherokee and four at Correctionville are confirmed by a dispatch from Mr. Gillease, superintendent of the Iowa division, who is at the scene of disaster. Aurelia and Cherokee both reported another storm breaking at 4:30 p. m.

MUCH DAMAGE TO CROPS.

OMAHA, June 24.—A special from Lemars, Ia., says: A cloudburst north of this city early this morning. The Floyd river at this point rose ten feet in twenty minutes and some stock was washed away on the bottoms and much damage done to hay and pasture and and crops on river bottoms. The railroad and county bridges are washed out, no trains running. A hard storm struck Omaha at 10 o'clock to-night, but no damage is reported.

DEVASTATION IN IOWA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 24.—A special to the Tribune from Sioux City says: The terrible rain of last night and this morning have almost devastated this portion of Iowa. No roads are running trains from this city east. The Floyd river valley is inundated for fifty-five miles north of this city. Many houses in Lemars are flooded over the first floor, while the towns of Merrill, Hinton and Hawarden are completely submerged. Fifty-five miles of track on each of the Illinois Central, Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis and Omaha, Sioux City and Pacific are flooded north of this city with washouts at Lemars.

The Little Sioux river bottom at Cherokee is entirely inundated and thousands of acres of crops are under water. On the Central Sioux Falls branch, seven bridges were washed out. The Chicago and Northwestern tracks in the Sioux valley are out for over a half mile at Southerland.

The same road has a washout at Carroll. At Merrill, eight miles from the city, the Floyd river is up fifteen feet this afternoon. The towns of Leeds, Linn and Lowtown are in its course and will be submerged by morning, causing thousands of dollars of damage. To-night hundreds of families on the Floyd river in this city are moving on higher ground. The railroad companies are abandoning their yards and shops and engines and cars and all other kinds of material have been removed to higher ground. The stock in the Union and Central stock yards, packing houses, railroad shops and many houses will be partially under water and great damage will be done. Wires east and north of here are all down. Reports from South Dakota are that the Vermillion river is out of its banks and flooding thousands of acres of growing crops.

The Death of a Hero.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 24.—Fred Brokaw, the son of Isaac V. Brokaw, prominent in New York, was drowned while attempting to rescue the servant of Mrs. Ferris at Cheron this afternoon. One of the servants was also drowned. Miss Annie Donohue, Miss Aggie Birsch and Miss Julia Torpia had been bathing. They were carried out beyond their depth. Their cries were heard by Brokaw, who with Dr. Ferris of Philadelphia, was sitting on the lawn of the Brokaw cottage. The two threw off their outer garments and leaped into the sea. Brokaw seized Miss Donohue and Dr. Ferris caught hold of Miss Birsch. Brokaw made a gallant struggle to reach the shore with his burden. The girl completely lost her head, several times breaking from his grasp. He would not desert her, however, and struggled to bring her to the shore. Finally his efforts to retain his hold on the girl exhausted him and he sank from view with the girl, whom he clung to to the end. Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw witnessed the sad accident from the beach, and are almost frantic with grief.

Brokaw was 27 years old. He was catcher of the Princeton college team and a graduate of that college in the class of '92. Miss Torpia and Miss Birsch were saved.

Dr. Ferris was completely exhausted when rescued and was taken to the Brokaw cottage, where he lies in a critical condition. Hundreds of wealthy New Yorkers who have cottages in the vicinity witnessed the scene.

Contracting for Postage Stamps.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Mr. Charles F. Steele of Philadelphia is in Washington to urge an investigation of the letting of the contract for making postage stamps. He was the lowest bidder by $50,000, but his bid was rejected and the contract given without further competition to the American Bank Note company of New York city on the ground that the building offered by Mr. Steele could not be made sufficiently fire proof. Mr. Steele's offer of the building was accompanied by statements of competent expert testimony, along with plans for fire proofing, that it could be made entirely fire proof. The commission selected to pass upon the fire proofing of the Steele building, it is now alleged, were biased and in favor of the American Bank Note company. It is also alleged that the building now in use by that company is not as secure as the one offered by Mr. Steele.

An English Financial Opinion.

LONDON, June 24.—The Daily News in its financial article this morning says: The continued drain of gold from America is gradually tending to the inevitable adoption of a virtual silver standard. Good crops may succeed in recovering a portion of the 20,000,000 of gold already exported this year, but every year brings nearer the time when silver certificates will be forced into circulation. When the change comes there might be a rush for silver, but it is more likely that the silver already coined will suffice for currency purposes with paper. Therefore the idea of an unlimited new demand for silver is unwarranted.

Soldiers and Sailors Preferred.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The acting secretary of the treasury has directed that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors be given a credit of five points in all examinations for promotion in the treasury department under civil service rules. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the departmental examining board, and is intended to apply to all soldiers and sailors who took an honorable discharge regardless of whether they are disabled or not.

ALL HEAD AND NECK.

Exercises Over Several Iowa Colleges.

CHEROKEE TOWN IS SO LATED.

Fear of Famine Entertained—The Damage from the Floods in Southern Iowa Much Greater Than at First Reported—Kansas Railways Blockaded.

Chicago, June 25.—Officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, in this city, confirm the report that the destruction by the floods last night in northwestern Iowa, yesterday is more widespread than the news dispatches thus far received suggest. From the outlying lines, it is reported to the road, it appears that the damage covers the greater portions of the counties of Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Woodbury, Ida, Sac, Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Harrison and Shelby, covering a territory three counties in width along the western border of the state and five counties in length, beginning within one tier of counties from the northern boundary of the state and extending southward.

The telegraph lines in this territory are greatly demoralized, and it is next to impossible to get accurate information touching the general losses and casualties. This territory is dotted with villages and scattered with fertile farms, and the worst is feared in the way of damage and possible loss of life on account of the water courses which traverse this great section of the state.

Several of the general officers of the Northwestern railroad left for the scene last night, and are making strenuous efforts to penetrate into the devastated region. Their reports to their quarters give only the results of their observations in regard to the damage done to the property of the company, leaving that of the adjacent communities to be inferred. Their reports show that the main line of the road, Northern Iowa division, is demolished from Lake Grove to Alton, a distance of forty miles; that the Moville branch from Moville to Sioux City, a distance of forty-five miles, is in the same condition, and the Onawa branch, from Onawa to Lake Grove, fifty miles in length, is also badly off. These lines with an aggregate length of 135 miles are entirely bereaved by the carrying away of bridges and the washing out of the road beds.

NEWS BY COURIER.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 25.—Cherokee and the country adjacent, which suffered last night's storm devastation, is entirely cut off from telegraphic communication, the wires working only to Aurelia, the first station east of Cherokee, and by courier from the desolated city. All the bridges across the Little Sioux at Cherokee are gone, together with the railroad and telegraph wires.

The later reports of the storm indicate that it was worse than at first reported. A courier has just arrived at Aurelia from Cherokee, giving the information that 100 houses at Cherokee have been washed away. No further loss of life is reported—beyond the four persons whose drowning was reported yesterday.

MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

FT. DODGE, Ia., June 25.—The storm of Tuesday was the severest that ever visited north-western Iowa and the rain which fell in torrents was accompanied by a high wind that bordered on a cyclone. Hundreds of acres of crops were devastated and the destruction of other property was enormous. Eight lives are reported lost at Cherokee and Correctionville and a number of persons are said to have been badly injured in the track of the storm.

The Floyd and Little Sioux river valleys are submerged and hundreds of families are moving to higher quarters.

Many houses were unroofed or blown down at Cherokee. Storm lasted one hour and a half at the first named place seventy-five and at the last named forty being destroyed.

A WATERY EXPANSE.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 25.—An Illinois Central train has succeeded in reaching within a short distance of Cherokee. A vast expanse of water lies before as far as the eye can reach. It is feared all the citizens are likely to feel the pangs of hunger. All the surplus stock of provisions was destroyed by the flood, and the town was completely isolated by water. No prospect is seen of reaching the people from any direction until the water subsides.

Kansas Railways Washed Out.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 25.—At 3 o'clock this morning the heaviest rain storm of the season set in at this place and it continued almost until noon. Reports along the railroad lines indicate that the storm is general only in the eastern third of the state. The Atchison and Santa Fe and Union Pacific roads are washed out between here and Lawrence, and all west bound trains are held up at Lawrence waiting until the track can be repaired. Washouts have also occurred at Williamstown, on the Union Pacific, and at Lecompton on the Santa Fe.

The Inter-Collegiate Race.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24.—The conditions continue favorable for rowing and the indications are that the inter-collegiate race this afternoon will be a fast one. The tide will be running down the course and a light breeze will materially assist the crews. In the betting Columbia and Cornell are backed against Pennsylvania, while even money is being laced on Cornell and Columbia for first place.

THE RACE.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25.—The Cornell University crew covered themselves with glory this afternoon by winning from the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia crews in the fast time of 19 minutes and 27½ seconds, thereby knocking 15½ seconds off the best previous time made on the Thames river course by any of the college crews. The conditions, however, were favorable for fast time, the water being smooth, a strong current running and the wind blowing so as to be of the most assistance to the racers. The race was probably the most exciting race here, the Pennsylvania crew defeating Columbia by a few screws and the rowing of Cornell with the crack Columbia crew for nearly two miles. However, Cornell's form and movements easily showed Columbia was a good second. The poor showing of Columbia was a surprise, for they have shown much better form in their practice. The crews appeared promptly at the starting point and were given the word after but little delay. Pennsylvania got the best of the start and showed a few feet to the front with Cornell second, Columbia, besides making a poor start, seemed to lose at every stroke. Cornell's boat soon shot up even with Pennsylvania, and the two crews rowed for fully an eighth of a mile without either seeming to have any advantage. At one mile flag the Pennsylvania crew had nearly half a length the best of it, with Columbia two lengths behind and a little plainly out of the race. At the naval station, three-quarters of a mile from the start, Pennsylvania had increased their end to nearly a length. Cornell now began to spurt, and gradually crept up to the leaders, until at the mile flag they were on even terms with Pennsylvania. At this point the two leading crews were rowing in splendid form, their sharp cutting through the water at a fast rate of speed, while Columbia seemed to be losing at every stroke. From the one mile to the two mile flag the race between Cornell and Pennsylvania was pretty and most exciting. This was the decisive point in the race, and the men in both boats seemed to realize it. The crews worked like beavers to prevent the other from showing in front for even an instant, and fully a mile they raced bow for bow and seemingly stroke for stroke. At the two mile flag Cornell's superior training showed itself. They were given the word and increasing their stroke they drew clear of their gallant rivals. Pennsylvania made an effort to regain the lead and partially succeeded, but the Cornellians, responding to a final call, increased their stroke to 40 and easily drew away, crossing the line a strong winner. The Cornell and Pennsylvania crews finished in good condition, but one man in the Columbia boat seemed to be thoroughly exhausted. Cornell has now won thirteen straight races. Yale made a fast trial to-day and is a strong favorite in the betting for to-morrow's races.

TO-DAY'S RACE.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25.—Everything is in readiness for the great university boat boat race, and this old town is packed full. The tide of popular feeling has swung for Yale. It will be a great race. Last year it was good for two miles. This year it will be very close for three miles and possibly longer.

Parnell is Married.

LONDON, June 25.—It is reported at Brighton that Mr. Parnell was married to-day to Mrs. O'Shea. Mr. Dunne's phaeton was driven by a coachman in livery to the residence of Mr. Parnell at an early hour, and shortly afterward Mr. Parnell, carefully dressed, entered the carriage and was driven in the direction of St. Leyning. Up to noon Mr. Parnell had not returned to his residence. The local registrar refuses to furnish any information as to whether or not Mr. Parnell has been married.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

LONDON, June 25, 1 p. m.—Everything seems to confirm the report that Mr. Parnell was married to-day to Mrs. O'Shea. That lady joined Mr. Parnell while the latter was enroute to Steyling, at which place they were seen together during the afternoon. The vicar of the parish of Steyinger denies that Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were married at his church. "If not," he added, "they could be married at any one of the half dozen other churches in the district."

NO LONGER DOUBT.

LONDON, June 25.—There appears to be no longer any doubt that Mr. Parnell was married to Mrs. O'Shea this morning and that he and his bride started for parts unknown immediately after the marriage. The registrar of Steying, together with the books used to record marriages, has apparently vanished. It is believed that the registrar has been bribed to hide himself and to keep the books concealed for the present.

INCIDENTS OF THE CEREMONY.

LONDON, June 25.—Mrs. O'Shea wore dark attire and a hat trimmed with heather. Her wedding to-day and looked very happy. Parnell was in a neat dark dress, and cheerful in manner, but glanced nervously around during the ceremony, as if in fear of observation. The marriage took place at 10 in the morning. The only witnesses were two servants of the registrar, and they were strictly enjoined to, and promised secrecy. Parnell remained at Walsingham terrace, where Mrs. O'Shea's house is situated. The previous evening a one-horse phaeton was ordered for 6 in the morning, instead of the usual order of horses for a carriage for exercise.

After leaving Brighton the couple, Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea, ordered the coachman to drive westward in the direction of Steyling, by a circuitous route. They reached Steying about 9 o'clock, in a heavy mist. Mrs. O'Shea, knowing the situation, took the ribbons, and drove direct to the registrar's office, where the ceremony took place, as stated. In order to satisfy Catholic sentiment, there will be a second marriage, this time by a clergyman, in London, as soon as possible, if not immediately.

American Republic Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The bureau of American republics reports that estimates of the Brazilian coffee crop of 1890-91, now coming into market, continue to diminish. The first estimate was 5,000,000 bags, the next 3,500,000 and now it is believed that the crop will not exceed 2,200,000 bags. Notwithstanding the incessive of higher prices than have ever been paid before, the daily receipts do not average over 3000 bags. Disorganization of labor is the chief difficulty, and should it continue it is believed that the coffee crop of '89-'92, now placed at 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 bags, will not yield more than 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 bags.

A statistical summary of the growth of Argentine Republic since '86, shows that in thirty years the population has increased from 1,300,000 to 4,300,000 and the number of acres in cultivation from 480,000 to 7,000,000. In '86 the only railroad in existence was from Buenos Ayres to Xorio, a distance of eighteen miles. Now there are over 5000 miles of railroad open to traffic and 6000 more in course of construction. Commerce and the national wealth have multiplied five times over, within the same period, but the public debt has increased in much greater proportions. It was $17,000,000 in '86, in 1890 it was $400,000,000, exclusive of cedulas and the paper currency, which would raise it to $63,000,000.

The bureau of American republics is in receipt of information that questions of boundary, which have been pending for many years as to the limitations of the possessions of France and Holland in Guiana, are now on the point of final adjustment, greatly to the advantage of Holland.

The African Agreement.

PARIS, June 25.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the Brussels convention was again taken up. M. Chames stated that right of search agreed upon did not apply to France; that it only permitted the verifying of ships-papers. If these were found correct the duty of foreign officers visiting the French vessels ceased. M. Piou maintained that the French plenipotentiaries at Brussels had virtually acceded the right of search, thus violating the glorious traditions of France. Great Britain had got everything she asked for—the partition of Africa, the conversion of the Egyptian debt and Zanzibar, and the chamber ought not to permit the government to cast themselves at the feet of Great Britain and Germany. (Cheers.) M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, said that France had acted in a spirit of disinterestedness. The Brussels congress had dealt with a work of humanity. The act in no wise sanctioned the right of search. The law of nations allowed the verification of the flag which a vessel carried. The Brussels act added nothing, but merely fixed a zone wherein vessels might be visited to ascertain whether their papers were in order. Every nation had given adhesion to the clause on the simple ground that it was a work of civilization. If the chamber rejected the convention such action would be without diplomatic consequences.

M. Faure stated that a difference of opinion existed as to the interpretation of the clauses.

Minister Ribot suggested that the bill be transferred back to the government, which was agreed to by a vote of 339 to 104.

An Expedition to Labrador.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 25.—Bowdoin college will send out its first scientific expedition Saturday and the results of the trip will be awaited with the greatest interest by the whole scientific world. The objective point is the coast and of Labrador. The expedition will be under the immediate supervision of Professor Lee. The college has chartered the schooner Julia A. Decker for the trip. One of the most important lines of investigation will be that of anthropometry. Thus far the measurements of but five Esquimaux are in the possession of scientists. The expedition will plan to return in time for the beginning of the academic year 1891-92.

Moqui Indian Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Commissioner Morgan has received a telegram from Superintendent Collins of the Moqui Pueblo Indian school at Keam's Canon in Arizona in which he states the Indians threaten to kill the whites and forcibly take their children from school and asks that the military be sent to the school. The telegram has been referred to the war department with a recommendation that additional reinforcements be sent and the troublesome Indians arrested.

The Grand Army Encampment.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following telegrams have passed between Commander-in-chief Veasey and General Duffield:

WASHINGTON, June 23.

To Gen. F. M. Duffield, Detroit:

Hearty congratulations for the noble stand taken by the citizens of Detroit for the entertainment of the Grand Army. This with railroad half rates will solve the fears of comrades throughout the country. I believe they will rally in unparalleled numbers. Detroit will rival and eclipse Boston.

W. G. VEASEY,
Commander-in-chief.

To Gen. W. G. Veasey, Washington:

Thanks for your dispatch. One hundred thousand already in, more coming.

HENRY W. DUFFIELD.

Youthful Trainwreckers Arrested.

CLEVELAND, O., June 25.—Detectives George Caldwell of the Erie and M. E. Forbes of the Big Four have been working several days on the attempted wrecking of the night express train on the Erie road several days ago. They succeeded yesterday in arresting Edwin Sivisiser, aged 15; Charles Pence, 18; and Charles Steinbarger, 15; as the guilty parties. Young Sivisiser confessed after his arrest and stated that three attempts had been made to wreck the night express train. After putting the obstruction on the track they hid in the woods near by. The boys were arraigned before Mayor Benson yesterday afternoon and entered a plea of guilty. They will probably be sent to the reform school.

Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The chief of the bureau of statistics, in his statement of the imports and exports of the United States, reports that the total value of exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ending May 31, 1891, was $879,894,894. The value of the imports of merchandise were, for the twelve months ending May 31, $846,877,032.

Uncle Sam's Pocketbook.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The treasurer's statement issued to-day shows a net balance in the treasury in addition to fractional silver and deposits in national banks of $2,450,000.

FOREIGN LETTERS

Items of Current Interest from Foreign Capitals.

SERVED FOR GAZETTE READERS

The Prince of Wales' Popularity is Returning—A Scandalized Clergyman—Minister Lincoln's Reception—Other Foreign News.

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LONDON, June 20.—The prince and princess of Wales and several others of the family are staying at the fashionable watering place of East Bourne. So far from any untoward incident marring their visit, the place is kept free from the prince honor, and everybody in the crowd of prominent idlers and health seekers contributes to the general stock of enthusiasm which is made manifest whenever the prince or any member of his family makes an appearance in public. Signs are already apparent that the wave of criticism which threatened for a time to overwhelm the prince, is receding as rapidly as it arose, and that his royal highness' popularity will soon be as great as ever.

Both sides are actively preparing for the campaign in Caro, for the election to fill the seat in the house of commons, made vacant by the death of Theodore Gorman Mason. The opening meeting of the contest will be held to-morrow and lively times are anticipated.

Sir John Gorst's resignation of the office of political secretary for India is something of a surprise, but many people are already saying "I told you so," and recalling instances, frequent of late, of Sir John's independent sayings and doings. The crisis came a few nights ago when he sneered at the methods in vogue in managing domestic affairs in India, as revealed in the Manipur affair, that before this he had indulged in similar actions on a smaller scale. His leaning toward Radicalism has long annoyed his more slow-going colleagues and they could hardly conceal their chagrin at seeing a member of a tory government hobnobbing with Tom Mann, his fellow-member on the royal labor commission, with whom the rest of the conservative members have as little to do as the devil is supposed to have with holy water. Gorst will probably retire from politics for the present and at some convenient future time bob up so serenely as a Liberal with office in his eye.

The Lancashire and Cheshire miners' federation have been holding the annual celebration at Southport. The parade to-day was a grand affair; fully 80,000 people were in the procession, with bands of music and hundreds of banners. The demonstration was witnessed by 120,000 persons. The mayor, several labor candidates for parliament, and Sir Charles Dilke, Liberal candidate for parliament for the Forest of Dean, were among the speakers.

A singular scene occurred to interrupt a wedding ceremony to-day in a church in the London suburb of Blackpool. The couple who were to be married had taken their places before the altar, and the clergyman was about to pronounce the words that should make the twain one, when the father of the intended bride suddenly rushed into the church and shouted out a vigorous objection to the continuance of the proceedings. He based his objection on the ground that his daughter was not of age, being still under fifteen years and that he had refused his permission to the marriage. There was a stormy and tearful scene, and the father and his would-be-son-in-law nearly came to blows. The scandalized clergyman finally got the party out of the sacred edifice, very glad to be rid of them even at the loss of his prospective fee. The lover did not leave, however without vowing vengeance upon the stern parent, who had dashed his matrimonial hope.

Despite the statements made by members of the house of commons during the debate on Mr. Buxton's proposition not to permit children under 11 years of age to labor in factories, it is well known by persons familiar with the conditions of continental labor, that many nations do permit child labor to an extent greater than is permitted in England. In France, Hungary, Spain and Denmark the law recognizes the right of parents to put their children to work at the age of 10 years. Children under 12 are not allowed by law to labor in Holland, Belgium, Sweden or Portugal, though as a matter of fact the practice does not correspond with the law. Switzerland and Germany have laws which if properly administered would prevent the employment of persons under the age of 14 years.

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LONDON, June 20.—Parliament will be prorogued August 6th. This is the official arrangement which resulted from an agreement between the government and the opposition whips after the latter had communicated with their leaders with reference to their policy upon the remaining bills of the session. A vigorous effort will be made in committee on the education bill to extend the operation of the measure. The Radicals will fight for an amendment giving rate-payers local contract, but the progress of the bill generally will be accelerated by the liberal acquiescence in its main principles. The members are resting a spell before the election campaign. The local party managers, who are swarming in the lobbies of the house of commons have just received authentic instructions to prepare for dissolution early next summer. The government intended to summon the house early in January and stake their fate on the Irish local government bill, and they calculate to dissolve parliament after carrying the bill.

The reception given by the United States minister and Mr. Lincoln this evening was attended by a large number of Americans, including Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Meiggs, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Mackee, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Blaine and Mr. Horace White, besides a large number of members of the diplomatic corps. A friend of Mr. Lincoln denies the report of Mr. Lincoln's transfer to Mr. Noble's place in the cabinet at Washington. The friend says that Mr. Lincoln is well pleased with London, that he will remain here at least a year longer and that he is not anxious for the fatigues of a cabinet position.

A Plea for Silver.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The National Executive Silver committee held meetings in this city yesterday and to-day. The following members were present: Gen. A. L. Warner, of Ohio, chairman; Francis G. Newlands, Nev., vice-chairman; Lee Crandall, Washington, D. C., secretary; and E. V. Ramsey of Missouri. The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont was unable to be present. Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada were in consultation with the committee on business.

This evening the committee issued an address in which it says: "The National Silver committee desires to call the attention of the country to the object lesson which is being exhibited in the desperate struggle between the great financial institutions on both sides of the Atlantic to increase the gold reserves to avoid bankruptcy and ruin, and that any increase by one necessarily diminishes the reserves of others. For eighteen years the basis of credit in gold standard countries have been growing narrower as the single standard has been extended and the production of gold fallen off, while the structure of credit has been growing proportionately larger and more insecure until the relation of credit to actual money has disclosed in the Barings' failure in gold standard England has alarmed the world and started a new scramble for gold, that threatens a business undermining and stands as a menace to every legitimate enterprise.

Why shall such a condition of things exist in a time of profound peace and abundant harvests? Why should all the great banking institutions attribute stagnation and hard times to scarcity of money while they are exerting all their power to make money scarce by adhering to the gold standard, when they admit that there is not enough gold to maintain the business and credit in gold standard countries? We have been doing business, paying debts and distributing our annual products by a money standard that has been growing dearer and dearer, until it is 50 per cent larger than eighteen years ago when silver was demonetized. The people are determined that this injustice shall cease in spite of sophistry of gold worshippers or the cupidity of credit holding classes.

The remedy is in the restoration of bimetalism. Place our money system again upon the broad basis of gold and silver as the money of ultimate redemption instead of gold alone. Support the credit structure of the banks and the country by both the metals under free and unlimited coinage. A stable and not a fluctuating currency is required by legitimate business. Who can doubt that greater stability resides in money coined from the metals automatically regulated than in credit devices that to-day are and to-morrow may be vanished. The committee says this is the paramount issue in this country and should be made such in the elections this year. All other issues are involved in this and cannot be separated from it.

We regret that the Republican state convention in Chicago practically declared against the free use of silver as money when they endorsed an act of congress which treats silver as a commodity.

The demand for free coinage of silver is a demand that silver shall be coined for use as money, not bought as a commodity. It is a demand that silver itself shall be money and be coined in the same manner for use as money, as it was for thousands of years before Mr. Sherman omitted from the mint bill in 1883 the silver dollar. If the silver of the world and what can be produced cannot be restored to its place as money to supplement gold, bankruptcy and ruin are inevitable unless some other kind of money can be devised to take the place of both. Let the Ohio convention representing the gold trust, unstatesmanlike that it silver cannot be remonetized gold will be demonetized and silver substituted for both gold and silver. The people will not be destroyed for want of money. The gold trust by rejecting one of the precious metals has taught that both may be rejected.

The radicalism of the Republican party of Ohio for contraction is in danger of being met by a radicalism for inflation. The time for subterfuge and ambiguity of language is past. Platforms intended to deceive voters are insulting to the intelligence of the American people.

General Sturm's Charges.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Senor Romero, the Mexican minister to the United States, was asked by a United Press reporter to-day what he had to say in reference to the dispatch from Indianapolis to the effect that General Sturm claimed to have paid $100,000 to members of the Mexican congress and other officials to secure passage of a large claim filed against the Mexican government.

Mr. Romero said that as the charges came second handed, it is but fair to get a direct statement of the facts from General Sturm himself, before forming any opinion thereon. Mr. Romero has no doubt, however, that both the legislative and executive branches of the Mexican government will make the most rigid investigation into the matter and should any officials be found guilty of, or implicated in bribery, he will be severely punished, without regard to his position or standing.

Mr. Romero remarked, however, that upon the face of Mr. Henderson's statement it appears that General Sturm could not have bribed any members of the Mexican congress for the simple reason that congress had nothing to do with this matter, it being within the exclusive province of the executive. He feels sure that the Mexican government will not allow this matter to rest, and shall see that it is cleared to the very bottom.

COUNTER CHARGES WILL BE MADE.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The Post's special from Indianapolis says: "Open letters from the Mexican government have been received here defending General Sturm, whose claim against Mexico has been allowed, and refuting the charges that the Mexican officials accepted bribes for procuring allowance of the claim. The letters threaten counter charges against William Henderson to the effect that he said Blaine was interested in Sturm's claim."

Good News for Insurgents.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Herald's Iquique special says that the insurgent warship Esmeralda has sunked and completely destroyed the government works at the Lobos or Seal guano islands. Shipments of guano are now impossible, cutting off the government revenue. The startling news has reached Iquique that there is a serious disaffection among Balmaceda's forces at Coquimbo, an entire battalion having revolted. Several officers who refused to join them were killed. These troops are marching northward to join the congressional forces at Caldera. The insurgents are wild with enthusiasm and certain of victory.

DEATH OF FREEMAN

A Dramatic Incident During the Chicago Derby.

HIGH TARIFF DROPS DEAD.

A Sensational Incident—A Jockey Pushes His Steed Beyond His Capacity of Endurance—Betting for Large Prices.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Death to one horse! $9,000 to another. This was the American derby of 1891. A storm was on the horizon, and a hundred thousand people breathless, saw the team of white beneath a wire and the richest stake race ever run in the west was at an end. It was by Spreckelsville, New York's favorite son that the race royal was won. In a mile of where had been the thick of the fight my horse lay on the track the corpse of his foe to the contest, High Tariff. Tom Kiley, the gallant Texan's rider, twice a Derby victor on that very course, and this time pushed him beyond the limits of equine endurance. There was a sudden plunge forward, a queer stagger of twenty yards and High Tariff sank down into the mud of a lake.

Whether in point of great horses, famous jockeys, magnificence of fashionable display and marvelous outpouring of people, as well as in the sensational incidents and big purse, probably no such race was ever witnessed. This side of the Alleghanies, certainly not in Chicago. No one of the seven derbies in preceding years which have made Washington Park celebrated, more than hinged in interest the tragic event of to-day.

This is the way they were recorded: Starters, weights, jockey and post betting: Snowball, 122, (Garrison), and Dessara, 120, Farish, 6 to 1; Forerunner, 125, Allen, 20 to 1; Lakewide, 122, Hill, 5 to 1; Michael, 125, Fitzpatrick, 8 to 1; Kingman, 120, Lewis, 8 to 1; High Tariff, 129, Kiley and Poet Scout, 125, Overton, Sims and Carabus, entry coupled, 12 to 1; Valera, 127, Britton, 12 to 1; Stratmeana, 122, G. Covington, 3 to 1.

At last the bugle sounded for the race and a ring that grew began to secure advantageous positions from which to view the race. For a moment at this juncture all eyes were turned to a vigorous looking bay that was galloping toward the grand stand. The familiar face of George Covington was seen in the saddle. "It's Stratmeana," shouted thousands. Sure enough, it was the junior champion winner. He was greeted to the echo by his many admirers. Next came Kingman, the hero of Louisville and Latonia. Shout after shout went up as the great son of Glen Garry galloped by the stand. The Campbell pair were next, and one by one the horses found their way to the starter's post.

Starter Shoyan mounted his box and lectured the boys. When the horses were placed in line and were ready for the start. The first trip was false, and a dozen refusing to break. The second attempt was without result. At the third time the horses moved on solid phalanx toward the starter. Mr. Shoyan's red flag was hoisted in the air for an instant and with a swish descended amid a shout from the multitude, "They're off." Then the tiptoe thousands realized with a thrill of delight that the great derby was on. Forerunner, as if inspired by his name, jumped to the front and closely followed by Dessara and Poet Scout, went to the first turn. Lakewide was lost five lengths away.

Coming down the stretch, Poet Scout had forged to the front, Stratmeana, who had been in the rear division, moving up to second place and Kingman third. Passing the stand these positions were steadily maintained. At the turn Michael had worked to the front and a merry race down the back stretch, Poet Scout was still second, while Kingman and Stratmeana, the two favorites, went back to the limit.

It was at this point that the sensation of the day took place. High Tariff, a stake winner at Louisville and recent by Kiley, and scared six times to flag to and had been saved recently through the heavy going notwithstanding his 127 pounds weight. Kiley, by sheer force of will, seemed determined to make a showing equal to his past record on the course and succeeded within human possibility to again carry off the laurels. We did the good animal responded to Kiley's call. He was visibly gaining and had passed three competitors when nature revolted. An instant after the fleet racer was a hopeless cripple, bounding wildly in the air, a very caricature of his former self. Kiley regretfully tried to check the poor wretch and at last succeeded, only a moment after to feel the animal tremble and fall in a heap. Kiley easily extricated himself unhurt.

Meanwhile the place of the others never halting for the mishap had been getting hotter and hotter and the horses swung into the stretch with Poet Scout in front, Stratmeana second, and Michael third. Over on now began to rise the tiring racer desperately and for a moment it looked as if he might win, but Covington brought Stratmeana by the outer rails and with a rush, secured the former honors of Kingman's rider and won by an open length without the use of whip and spur. Poet Scout 2d, half a length before Kingman, 3d. Time 2:09¼.

A Tale of the Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Norwegian bark Carl from Avonmouth, May 22, in command of Captain Jansen with a crew of ten men, bound to Quebec, is now drifting around the North Atlantic a helpless wreck and her crew, after enduring unspeakable hardships, are comfortably housed in the Sailors' home in this city in charge of the Norwegian consul.

The tale is as follows: Captain Jansen, brought them in yesterday. No one of the crew has more than a man the coming on as on. On the morning of June 6th, the sky presented a gloomy appearance and Captain Jansen had his under easy canvass. At 3 p. m. the wind was blowing a furious gale, and at midnight it grew into a hurricane, and everyone of the crew had barely realized the danger in the darkness, but now dead stared them in the face. A day later they struggled with the storm alone and again night set in. The vessel was leaking badly and the crew were drenched and water weak. Several times men were washed from the pumps into the scuppers. The following day and night the wind kept blowing from west-northwest to northwest and back, increasing in velocity every time it canted. On June 8, the men after struggling three days and nights were desperate. Half starved and chilled through they decided to spend their last hours of existence together. Toward 8 o'clock at night the weather being clear, the side light of a steamer was sighted. She saw Captain Jansen's rockets and wondered. Help was near, in two hours the boats were on board the Nacs which conveyed them here. The Carl was abandoned in latitude 55, longitude 43.

Senator McDonald Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22.—Senator McDonald died at 1:35 Sunday night. He passed away very peacefully, without a struggle, surrounded by his family, who were all in attendance at the bedside.

During the day the patient's condition continued to grow more serious. He could retain no nourishment whatever, and the little remaining of the former strength slowly ebbed away, but consciousness never departed. During the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Morris was sent for and administered the sacrament. Then Mr. McDonald called his family and some intimate friends about him and calmly and serenely, as if the occasion were one of the most ordinary kind, he gave directions for his funeral arrangements and the disposition of some of his personal affairs.

In the presence of all he said he wished to give testimony to his faith in God's saving grace. Then he grasped each by the hand and they bade him good-bye, saying he would see no more callers. His friends thus dismissed, the dying man surrendered himself to the care of the physician to await the coming of the inevitable.

Arrangements for the funeral of ex-Senator McDonald were perfected this afternoon. The obsequies will be held at his late residence Wednesday afternoon and interment will be at Crown Hill. The public will be admitted to the home of the deceased to view the remains from 10 to 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The funeral will be public. These arrangements are in accordance with the expressed wishes of the deceased. Mrs. McDonald is in receipt of a large number of telegrams from prominent persons throughout the country, all expressing sincere regret at her loss, which they regard as a public calamity. A telegram from President Harrison says:

Mrs. Harrison joins me in offering to you and the family the most sincere sympathy in the great sorrow which has fallen not only upon you and them, but upon the community in the death of Mr. McDonald. I regret that I am not able to unite with other home friends in the last office of respect and honor.

A Row About Masonry.

BOSTON, June 22.—During the regular meeting of Baptist ministers in Channing this afternoon, Rev. J. D. Stoddard addressed the conference, on its suggestion upon the influence of secret societies upon the church, and in the course of his remarks strongly denounced Masonry, declaring that when a man swears allegiance to a secret organization he swears allegiance to a secret organization and not to God.

Rev. Mr. Cleaveland of Melrose, who was in the audience, arose to a point of order, and with suppressed emotion said: "I am a Mason and have listened to this sentiment of stigmatization of the order, but I can't listen to this unjust and unchristian language."

Chairman Moxan put the question to the meeting on sustaining the point of order and it was decided 55 to 7.

Instantly Mr. Cleaveland arose and addressing the secretary, said: "I request that you drop my name from the roll of membership of this conference. I do not care to be a member of any body that refuses to sustain any decent point of order." Then rising his full height he turned and Mr. Stoddard walked across the aisle.

Gould's Views on Silver.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Tribune has interviews with New York financiers upon the effect of coining silver under section 3 of the silver bill, which becomes operative July 1.

Jay Gould says: "I think it would be very unfortunate to enlarge the volume of silver money just at this time. We have a superabundance of silver as we stand and I think it nothing more is done we can about maintain the parity between silver and gold. I should be afraid if we went any further that trouble would draw the bears to the enemy's sacks. Of course I am very anxious as we produce so much silver to see it maintained at a high standard, but we have got to take into account the other great financial nations of the world and no one can afford to bear the whole onus.

Boys Drowned.

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 22.—John McJeon, aged 10, Harry Stouch, aged 10, and Walter Jones, aged 12, were drowned in the Doan's part pond here this afternoon. Harry and John Stouch and McJeon were playing on a log on the pond when a rope which held the raft to the shore broke. Walter Jones, who was bathing near by, attempted to get the raft back to shore. The raft overturned and the four boys were thrown in the water. Jones swam to shore with the younger Stouch and returned for the other boys. He was swimming to shore with one of them when the other dragged him under the water and all three were drowned. John McJeon was the son of the late millionaire King McJeon and the Stouch boys were his grandsons. Jones is a son of Presiding Elder Jones of the M. E. church. The bodies were recovered.

Storms in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—Storms have been doing great damage in Kentucky during the past week, and to-night the news of a terrible cyclone in Monroe and Mercer counties has reached the city. Not less than fifty outbuildings in the storm's track, including barns and dwellings, were destroyed. Several people were injured and many narrow escapes. Tom Reynolds and Clint Newman, traveling salesmen from Louisville, barely escaped with their lives. The eye one saw no crops in the ground and wheat and corn crops were utterly ruined in many places. Wassington county suffered also. Three funerals resulted from the disaster. A water spout at Freedom did much damage to crops.

A TORNADO REPORTED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—A tornado is reported from the counties of Montero, Mercer and Washington in southern Kentucky. About fifty farm houses were swept away and the loss by crops destroyed will amount to $25,000. Near Tompkinsville, James Payne's house was wrecked, and several members of his family injured. Samuel McPherson's house and Jacob Barnett's distillery were destroyed. Near Springfield the damage amounted to $20,000.

SPECIAL LETTERS.

The Correspondence with Comptroller Lacey.

HOW THE BANK WAS BROKEN.

President Lucas' Speculations—A Plea for Delay—A Receiver Suggested—An Attempt at Reorganization—Bardsley's Arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The official copy of the correspondence between Comptroller Lacey, Bank Examiner Drew and others, with reference to the affairs of the Keystone bank, which was sent to Mayor Stuart last week and by him was transmitted to the council's investigating committee, was given out for publication to-night by Chairman Van Osten. The correspondence is very voluminous, covering nearly 100 pages of type-written copy, and much of it has already been published through the reports of the proceedings of the investigating committee and the statements of the people connected with the bank.

The first letter is from Mr. Drew to Comptroller Lacey and gives the result of his examination of the bank's affairs when he paid his official visit on January 9th and when he was informed of the deficiency of $600,000 which had been abstracted by President Lucas. He also gives in detail the measures he took to recover the money from the Lucas estate and the success he met with in obtaining the bank building and a proportion of the property at the sea-shore. He says that Marsh was ignorantly led into the irregular transactions while cashier by President Lucas and that the latter, on his death bed exacted a promise from Marsh to continue the deception under representations that the money abstracted would soon be returned to the bank from the result of the Lucas enterprises.

Following this letter at frequent intervals, were others and telegrams in reference to the condition of the bank and the efforts being made to reorganize. On February 16, Mr. Drew wrote that he was about to make a statement of the affairs of the bank to the board of directors and asked for written instructions upon which he could act. Upon the following day he sent a full statement of the condition of the bank to the comptroller and with it the statement that it would take a very long time to fully eradicate the methods by which a large part of the capital stock had been extracted without disclosing the deficit in the books. He said he had been led to believe that Marsh had only been the tool of a designing chief, but later development led him to entertain suspicions of him.

Under date of February 28 Drew wrote that it had decided to assess the stockholders the notice of assessment should be preceded by the strongest advice to the directors to have the money paid in before the fact should be made public and thus prevent a run on the bank. In reply the comptroller urged the prompt measures be taken to reorganize the bank, and unless some other way could be found at once he would order an assessment of the stock to be made at once.

After the assessment of $250,000 had been made there were a number of communications passed in reference to the payment, and after his patience had been exhausted the comptroller telegraphed Drew on March 5 to visit the bank in the morning and await his instructions. On March 20 the telegram was sent directing the bank to be closed. On the same day Drew telegraphed to the comptroller urging the appointment of a receiver without delay and suggested the name of Mr. Lynch. He also wrote a long letter to the chief giving an account of his actions in closing the bank in detail and announced that at the directors and stockholders had been disappointed at this sudden action of the comptroller, but after discussing the matter had agreed that the action was the best for all. On the following day he wrote that there were strong probabilities that the bank would be reorganized by wealthy men who had signified their intention of taking up the matter. On the same day Mr. Lacey sent to Drew the following telegram, marked "confidential": "Call at the southeast corner of 18th and Spruce streets at 7 o'clock and give Mr. W. close a estimate of assets and liabilities. Encourage all efforts to reopen the bank and give our need information except such as will conduce to that end and then with great care."

The comptroller was informed frequently of the various steps that were being taken to reorganize the bank, all of which have been published from time to time. On March 22, Drew wrote a private letter to Lacey in which he advised that no action be taken against Marsh as his services were indispensible towards the investigation. Previous to Marsh's arrest numerous letters and telegrams passed in reference to reorganization in one of which Drew had announced that Postmaster Field had consented to accept the presidency but it was contracted the next day as his business partners objected. On May 24 Mr. Bardsley started to Washington to confer with the comptroller, but received a telegram at Baltimore that Marsh S. Marsh had been arrested and he returned at once. The correspondence closes with the telegrams from the comptroller announcing the appointment of Mr. Yardley as receiver of the bank.

Italians Mobbed.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—A riot between laborers employed by contractor Worsley at the Chain of Rocks, where the new water works are being constructed, occurred at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, in which one Italian was dangerously stabbed, over twenty of his fellow-countrymen driven from the camp, and their valuables and money confiscated by the gang of American and other laborers making the attack. The riot was primarily caused by the admittance into camp of a lot of Italian laborers and the report that contractor Worsley had gone to Chicago for more.

A Saturday a feeling of revolt against the employment of Italian labor had been gaining in strength and bitterness. As soon as the laborers had been paid off in the evening they congregated in a saloon just outside the city limits, where they remained gambling and drinking and whisky until the entire party were crazy drunk. About 3 o'clock Sunday morning the party broke up and started for their sleeping quarters. On the way over some one suggested that they "drive out the dago—dagoes."

The idea took like wild fire and the drunken crowd rushed to the tents of the sleeping foreigners, armed with sticks, clubs, knives and whatever else they could lay their hands on. The fight did not last long. The Italians were at too great a disadvantage and after a brief resistance they fled in terror, leaving behind all their belongings. They carried away Cataliz Francisco, one of their comrades, badly wounded by a stab in the breast. The Italians made their way to this city where they reported the matter to the police. Francisco was taken to the city hospital, where his wounds were dressed. At the camp their departure was followed by a scene of pillage. Their valises, bundles and packages were broken open and the contents stolen.

A rigid investigation was immediately begun by the police and the following arrests made: Edward Manley, John E. Jones, Michael Cahill, William Blair, William C. Brooks, Fred. Reader and John S. Biler. These men profess ignorance of the attack on the Italians and say they were awakened by a commotion and merely aided in driving from camp the disturbers of their slumbers. Italian Consul Dominico Giunocchio is indignant over the attack on his countrymen and will doubtless enter into correspondence with his government on the subject. He has demanded of the chief of police, protection for the Italians and also an immediate official investigation of the riot.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A race riot between laborers employed by Contractor Worsley at Lehman's camp at the Chain of Rocks, a point about five miles up the river, where the new waterworks are being constructed, occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday morning in which an Italian was dangerously stabbed, twenty-two of his fellow-countrymen driven from the camp, their valuables and money confiscated by the gang of American and other laborers making the attack and a race panic inaugurated.

The riot was primarily caused by the advent into camp of a lot of Italian laborers and the report that Contractor Worsley had gone to Chicago for more. All Saturday a feeling of revolt against the employment of Italian labor had been gaining in strength and bitterness. As soon as the laborers were paid off in the evening they congregated as usual at a saloon just outside the city limits, where bad whiskey is dealt out to the men who pass the time in gambling away their hard earned money.

About 1 o'clock Sunday morning the gambling party broke up and the sixty or more men, crazy drunk, started for their sleeping quarters. On the way over a man named Wm. Blair, it is alleged, sprang the idea of "Driving out the damned dagoes." It took like wild fire and with muttered curses against the Italians, the drunken mob hurried toward the camp.

"Damn the Dagoes." This was the cry with which the attack begun on the sleeping Italians. The drunken crowd sprang into the tent amidst the startled foreigners, armed with sticks, clubs, knives and whatever else they could lay their hands upon.

The fight did not last long. The Italians were at too great a disadvantage, and after a brief resistance they fled in terror, leaving behind all their belongings. They carried away one of their comrades named Catalizo Francisco, dangerously wounded by a cut in the breast, which threatens to result fatally.

The following arrests were made: Edward Manley, John E. Jones, Michael Cahill, William S. Blair, William C. Brooks, Fred Reader and John Spiler.

Italian Consul Dominicio Giunocchio is indignant over the attack on his countrymen and will doubtless enter into a preliminary correspondence with his government on the subject. He demanded of Chief of Police Harryman protection for the Italians and also an immediate official investigation of the riot.

Terrible Accident.

CLEVELAND, O., June 22.—An excursion train of fifteen coaches left this city for Oak Point, a pleasure resort on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railway, about twenty miles west of here, early Sunday afternoon. The engine was running with the tender in front, and when two miles west of Dover jumped the track, causing the rails to spread and ditching the train. The engine went down the embankment, pulling one car with it. The next two coaches were telescoped and reduced to kindling wood.

The farmers living near the railroad hastened to the scene and with the aid of the passengers unhurt, began the work of removal of the dead and injured. The air was filled with screams of the injured and the frightened women in the shattered coaches.

Six coaches in all left the track. The fact that the coaches broke loose from the trucks is undoubtedly all that saved the lives of the passengers.

The engine was turned completely around and lies dismantled in the ditch. The embankment over which the cars plunged is about six feet high. Many of the passengers jumped through the windows in their efforts to escape, and fled in all directions. Conductor Seiger was in charge of the train. Neither Engineer Gardiner or his fireman were hurt. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Edward Rogers, who was killed instantly, was at one time a professional player of the Toronto, Ontario, league team. Ten or twelve were fatally injured, but their names could not be learned, owing to the reticence of the hospital employes. Every ambulance in the city was called, and met the special train that went out for the injured.

Oklahoma Townsite Decisions.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Secretary Noble to-day rendered a decision in the case of the townsite of East Guthrie, North Guthrie and Capitol Hill, Okla., against V. B. Paine and other agricultural claimants. The claim of the townsite of North Guthrie is rejected and the secretary directs that a hearing be had to determine the rights of agricultural claimants.

In the cases of James L. Blackberry, Benton Turner, Ransom Paine, C. C. Reyes, V. B. Paine and Xenephon Fitzgerald the secretary decides adversely to them. Paine and Reyes were deputy marshals and their claims were rejected upon the ground of their being in the territory prior to the opening. In the case of Paine and Fitzgerald, although they were on the ground a few minutes prior to the arrival of the townsite claimants, their entries are rejected on the ground that they were made for purely speculative purposes.

The Inventor of Nitro-Glycerine.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 22.—Professor George M. Mowbray, widely known as the inventor of nitro-glycerine, died last night after a protracted illness, aged 66 years. He was an able chemist and was for several years employed in that capacity at the Zylonite works here. He leaves a wife and adopted son.

SPORTING LIFE.

HOW COCKNEYS OF LONDON ENJOY THEMSELVES.

Horse Racing, Boxing and Exhibitions of the 'Manly Art,' Cricket, Billiards and Other Features of the Sporting World as Seen by Charley Mitchell.

It is rather difficult, within the limits of a single article, to give even a brief idea of what may be called, in a general way, "the sporting life of London." I use that phrase in a comprehensive sense and as meaning everything, of whatever name or nature, that contributes to the amusement of all types of the community.

Among out-door sports I suppose horse racing stands at the head. For five days in the week, from the month of March until November, you will find flat racing somewhere in the vicinity of the great English capital. Hurdle racing can be enjoyed all the year round. These races are held not only near London, but all over England, on the outskirts of the smaller cities and larger towns. Newmarket is called the horse racing metropolis, while at Epsom, the great Derby and the Oaks races come off. The "Derby week" is probably the greatest sporting period in the annals of the year; it occurs at the end of May or the beginning of June. Epsom Downs is a pleasant little town and is conveniently reached by railroad from London. The station in the town is about a mile distant from the grand stand, the road to which, for a considerable distance, is very steep. As a visitor once said of this place: "Epsom Downs, is it? I should think they better call it Epsom Ups, after the steep old hill we've got to climb to get there."

Carriages at the station convey the visitors to the race course, the charge being all the way from 25 cents to $1.25, depending on the "style" in which you travel. There is a great deal of racing sport at Ascot where the contests take place about two weeks after the Derby. Thursday of that week is called the "cup day," and a great crowd is always in attendance, but big stakes are run for on Tuesdays, when the best horses in the kingdom contend for the purse. Not only all the swells and sports of London attend the races on these two days, but the display of handsome and well-dressed women is a remarkable sight in itself. They sit in their carriages and drags, which occupy a position opposite the grand stand. The life and gayety to be seen at the Derby has been well portrayed in the famous engraving called "The Derby Day," which I have seen exhibited in various public resorts in the United States.

There is no law against betting on horse races in England. Anybody can bet there on the track, and at the great races just alluded to it may be said that everybody does bet, from the shop boy in the tradesman's shop to the heir-apparent himself. In ordinary races, outside of the Derby and the Ascot, bets are made straight on the horse unless it is handicapped. There are very few patrons of the turf who do what you call in New York "place betting."

Racing is such a large and important element of sport in England that it is not surprising to find many persons who make a dishonest living in connection with the pastime; but I do not think there are any more, in proportion to the population than there are in the United States.

The three-card monte man formerly flourished at the race track but if he works nowadays he has to get off in some corner where the police cannot see him. In the spirit of truth he can lift up his voice and sing the refrain, "They're after me."

Greenhorns sometimes lose money by putting up bets with unknown bookmakers who turn out to be "welshers," i. e., they run away with the funds in hand and do not pay bets when they lose. Of course in the immense and miscellaneous multitude that gathers on the great race days a man is liable to meet sharpers of all kinds and he must "keep his eye open;" of course he might run across the same kind of people at the funeral of a great prelate, or in the lord mayor's procession.

Americans can scarcely form an idea of the vast crowd of people to be seen at the Derby races. An estimate of a million I don't think would be out of the way. The grand stand alone seats 400,000 people. The race track is turfed and not made ground as are the tracks here. The distance from the paddock to the grand stand is a mile and a quarter. There is always a half hour's intermission between each ordinary racing event, and three-quarters of an hour if it is a big race. To foreign visitors this may seem quite a wait. One disgusted American who once visited the track was complaining to his fellow-countryman about this arrangement. The fellow-countryman promptly asked him why he didn't stay at home. Then the disgusted American told the story about Horace Greeley and the returned Californian. It seems that the great editor was sitting in a hotel reading room and overheard a man who was loudly praising the glorious climate and wonderful resources of California. Greeley finally became tired and, turning to the man inquired, "Well, my friend, if that is such a wonderful country out there why did you leave it?" And the man turned around and gently and quietly answered: "Because I was a d—d fool." But where there is one American who stays away from the Derby because he doesn't like the peculiar time-honored methods of conducting the race there are hundreds who would not miss being present for any consideration whatever.

I should say that the love of both indoor and outdoor sport in London was fostered more by her clubs than any other agency. I suppose there are more than a hundred clubs in the English capital devoted to one object or another. "Whites" in St. James street is the oldest club, and was founded in 1730. In the year 1814 this club gave a ball and entertainment in honor of the allied sovereigns then in England, among whom were the czar and the king of Prussia, the cost of the celebration amounting to nearly $50,000. A banquet given to the duke of Wellington by the same institution cost nearly $15,000. Both the army and navy have clubs. The "Atheneum" is for men of learning. The "Reform Club" building in Pall Mall is a magnificent structure and cost over $500,000. The Carlton, near by, is also a fine building. The actors and bright young literary men patronize the Savage and the Garrick; the Prince of Wales is a member of the former, though his favorite club, founded by himself, is the Marlborough in Pall Mall, which is the most exclusive club in London. No one is allowed to become a member who is not personally known to the prince.

The Turf club is the centre of aristocratic sporting life. The coaching clubs are an important feature. There are two of these, the Four-in-Hand club, with 130, and the Coaching club with thirty drags. The Duke of Beaufort is president of both these clubs. During the coaching season the members meet several times in Hyde park, and drive to the Crystal Palace, Richmond, Greenwich and other pleasant resorts on the outskirts of London, where the party partake of lunch. The number of members of the different London clubs ranges, respectively, from 800 to 1000. The entrance fee to the best of them is about $200 and the yearly dues $50.

In club life the lovers of boxing and the "manly art" are represented by the Pelican, the National Sporting club and the Ormond; then there is the Kennington Social club, where the "crooked" fights take place. Regular boxing matches to a finish are to be seen in these clubs, and such sport is not against the law as was shown in the decision in the Slavin-McAuliffe trial. The members of the club where such an event is to take place make up a purse, subscribing a certain amount the same as they do here. All the prominent men about town patronize the sporting clubs and they are favorite resorts of a great many of the younger nobility, nearly all of whom are fond of athletic amusements. The initiation fee to these clubs is $50 and the dues will amount to $25 a year. Ordinary boxing may be enjoyed almost every night in the year in London. Many of the smaller theatres and amusement halls have such contests at every performance.

There are a number of amateur boxing clubs, the two most important being the Clapton Boxing club, with 150 members, and the West London Boxing club. The latter is an offshoot of the West London Rowing club, and I have always observed both in England and in this country that boxing is a favorite exercise with men who love the oar and who aim to keep themselves in good training. A few years ago the Marquis of Queensbury presented this club with three handsome challenge cups for the encouragement of amateur boxing; once a year there is a contest for the light, middle and heavy weight championship. The London Athletic club and the German Gymnastic society also have boxing clubs during the winter season. An amateur boxing association was founded in 1880 for the encouragement and development of boxing and holding boxing matches. There are a countless number of athletic clubs in London. The London Athletic just mentioned is the most important; it has 600 members and takes the lead in amateur pedestrianism. The German Gymnastic club, founded in 1861, takes the lead in gymnastic exercises and has over a thousand members, two-thirds of whom are English.

The music halls of London are unique in character and are patronized in the evening not only by every lover of sport but by all classes of the community. The "high-toned" element come in evening dress and occupy the expensive seats, and there are accommodations for all classes, from the richest to the poorest. They are immense affairs, capable of accommodating I don't know how many thousand people. The performance is very much like the better class of variety shows in the United States. Some of our best music hall performers are engaged to come to this country by your theatrical managers. In the London music halls you can get what you want to eat and drink. There are a dozen or more such places in and about London. At the Canterbury, the Metropolitan and the South London the ballet is a great feature of the performances. The Canterbury has a peculiar system of ventilation; a large portion of the roof is so arranged as to admit of its easy and rapid removal and replacement. One curiosity in the way of music halls is The Bell, in St. George street, Ratcliffe Highway, the resort of the negro element. Performances at these halls last from 8 o'clock till 11:30, and the prices of admission vary from 12 cents to 75 cents, with special rates for private boxes. There are so many of these halls that it is the custom for a performer of a whole company to be engaged to appear in several of them at the same time; i.e., after the performer does one or two "turns" in one he will get into a cab and go to another hall in a distant part of the city and wind up late in the evening in a third hall in an entirely different district; for it must be remembered London is a very large city.

We do not know anything about base ball in England, but we are just as enthusiastic over our national game of cricket as you are over base ball. "Lords" and the "Oval" are the principal cricket grounds of London, and the games played at Oxford, Cambridge, Eton and Harrow always attract a large and fashionable crowd. The lovers of billiards can see championship and other important matches at St. James' hall and "American tournaments," introduced in London only a few years ago, have been played there and at the Westminster aquarium and the Palais Royal. The charge for billiard playing is 25 cents an hour in the day time and 37 cents by night; the rate by the game is 12 cents for 50 points up.

There is considerable gambling in London; but, of course, it is all done in secret. Faro, which at one time was the favorite game, has given place to baccarat. In a big city like London there is a large contingent of men of means, who have plenty of time on their hands and plenty of money, and it is quite natural that they should occasionally desire the excitement furnished by games of chance. Cockfighting, an old English sport, is against the law, but many a main takes place in obscure buildings in the poorer parts of the city, or on the outskirts of the town. Such events always draw a select party, and the betting is always high and spirited.

Denver Highbinders at Peace.

DENVER, June 20.—The war which was waged in every conceivable manner with law, with fire and with blood between the two Chinese factions in this city for the last two years came to a sudden end this afternoon. It was brought about by the police commissioners, who compelled the chiefs of the two factions and their trusted lieutenants to appear before them, and they were informed that if a truce was not at once declared, such severe measures would be adopted as to drive them all out of town. The chiefs at once embraced and went away locked in each other's arms. The war has been a bitter one. The docket of the criminal court is loaded down in consequence. There have been numerous fires, the origin of which could be traced almost directly to the factions, and four or five brutal murders. It is a feeling of relief to the authorities to know that the war is over, as it has been necessary at all times to keep a close watch on two towns where the 3,000 Mongolians live.

Important Railroad Meeting.

TOLEDO, June 20.—A meeting of railroad men which has more than ordinary interest is in session to-night at Lima, O. Among those who are attending it are three men representing President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific, an agent of Gov. David B. Hill of New York, Dudley Farlin of Albany, Geo. C. Hadley of Toledo and several capitalists from New York and Chicago. Mr. Hadley stated that the object of the gathering was the formal sale of the Toledo and Western to a syndicate. This syndicate is composed principally of Canadian Pacific people, Governor Hill and Mr. Farlin. John Wanamaker is also thought to be interested in it. The Toledo and Western is a project started last summer by Toledo capitalists. It was designed to be built in a straight line from Toledo to Chicago and be a competitor of the Lake Shore and all the Grand Trunk lines from the east. It was incorporated under the Ohio state laws. It is stated that the Canadian Pacific designs to build from Detroit to the new purchase and thus gain an entrance into Chicago, for which it has long been seeking.

Pugilists Contract Laborers.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Under the contract law a novel question is about to arise as to the status of prize fighters. It is admitted by Slavin and Mitchell that they signed a contract abroad with Dr. Dougherty of Philadelphia to give sparring exhibitions in this country and share the profits. Dougherty agreed to pay them $5000 for expenses. He did not have that amount and the pugilists compromised the matter by accepting $600. To-day before the Aurania sailed both Mitchell and Slavin signed affidavits embodying the above facts. The document is now in the hands of the contract labor bureau. If it turns out the pugilists came to the country under contract as artists, nothing can be done under the law, but if, on the other hand, it is proven that the pugilists have no more right to come here under contract than miners and servants, pugilists must be classed as contract laborers, and Slavin and Mitchell are guilty of violating the law and are liable to a fine of $2,000 when they next come. An inquiry into the matter will be made in a few days.

A Petition to the Czar.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—A petition containing 300,000 names will within a few weeks be sent from this city to St. Petersburg, praying the czar to deal kindly with his political prisoners. The successful termination of this gigantic undertaking is due to the efforts of the Siberian exile petition association, which embraces among its membership men noted in politics, art, literature and science. The petitions will fill several enormous chests and will be shipped to the czar after the first of July. They now fill a large sized room to a height of over six feet. A well known diplomat and journalist will accompany the petition of which he will write a history, including the reception by the czar.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

STEVENSON'S LETTER FROM A LEISURELY TRAVELER.

The Lazaretto at Molokai—A Cliff Fringed Coast—The Lepers' Towns—How the Colony Was Established and How it Became Pauperized.

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THE LAZARETTO.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, January, 1891.—The windward coast of Molokai is gloomy and abrupt. A wall of cliff of from two to three thousand feet in height extends the more part of the length (some forty miles from east to west. Wood clusters on its front like ivy; and in the wet season streams descend in waterfalls and play below on the surface of the ocean. For almost the whole of its length the cliff, without the formality of any beach, plunges in the Pacific. Boat water follows the coast; ships may almost everywhere approach within a trifling distance of the towering shore; and immediately in front of Molokai surveyors have found some of the deepest soundings of that ocean. This unusual depth of water, the continuity of the trades and the length of which "fetch" extends unbroken from the shores of California, magnify the sea. The swell is nursed by the steady wind, it grows in that long distance, it draws near through the deep soundings without combing, and spends itself undiminished on the cliffs of Molokai.

Toward the eastern end a river, in a winding glen descends from the interior; the barrier is here quite broken and a beach is formed and makes a place of call, Waikolu. A few miles further east the cove of Pelekunu offers a doubtful chance of landing, and is also visited by steamers. The third and last place of approach is at the Lazaretto. A shelf of undercliff here borders the precipice, expanding toward its western end in a blunt promontory, a little more than a mile square. The lee of this precipice offers unusual facilities for landing, and in favorable states of wind and sea ships may anchor. But these facilities to seaward are more than counterbalanced by the uncompromising character of the barrier behind. The "Pali" (as the precipice is called) in the extent of this strip of undercliff makes these recesses, Waihanau, Waialeia and Waikolu—as their names imply, three gutters of the mountain. These are clothed in wood; from a distance they show like verdant niches and retreats for lovers; but the face of the rock is so precipitous that only in the first, Waihanau, is there a practicable path. The rains continually destroy it; it must be continually renewed; to ride there is impossible; to mount without frequent falls seems unexpected; and even the descent exhausts a powerful man. The existence of another path more to the westward was affirmed to me by some, denied by others. At the most, therefore, in two points, the cliff is scantly passable upward. Passage coastwise is beyond expectation to any creature without wings. To the west the strip of undercliff simply discontinues. To the east, the wall itself thrusts forth a huge protrusion, and the way is barred except to fish and sea birds. Here, then, is a prison fortified by nature, a place where thousands may be quartered and a pair of sentinels suffice to watch and hold the only issues.

The undercliff is in itself narrow; it is widened on one hand by the recesses of the cliff, on the other by the expansion of the foreland; and the last contains (for a guess) two-thirds of the whole territory. It rises in the midst to a low hill enclosing a dead crater, like a quarry hole; the interior sides clothed with trees; at the foot a salt pool, unsounded, or at least unsounded. Hence the land slopes to the sea's edge and upward toward the Pali in grassy downs. A single sick pakalakala breaks, or broke while I was there, that naked heath; except in man's enclosures I can recall nowhere else one switch of timber. The foreland is grazed by some 1500 head of stock, 700 of them horses, for the patients are continual and furious riders; the rest cows and asses. These all do excellently well. The horrid pest to which the place is sacred spares them, being man's prerogative. It was strange to see those droves of animals feeding and sporting in exuberant health by the sea margin, and to reflect upon their destiny, brought from so far, and at so much cost and toil, only to be ridden to and fro upon and eaten by the defeatured and the dying.

The shaven down, the scattered boulders, the cry of the wind in the grass, the frequent showers of rain, the bulk of the Pali, the beating of the near sea, all the features and conditions strike the mind as northern, and to the northerner the scene is in consequence grateful, like one of his native minor tunes. It is striking to look eastward and see the huge viridescent mountain from under the settlement, from the next habitation of clean men at Pelekunu, as its foot in the sea, two tiny islets. It is pleasant in the early morning to ride by the foot of the Pali, when the low sun and the cool breeze are in your face, and from above, in the cliffside forest, falls a perpetual chirruping of birds. It is pleasant, above all, to wander by the margin of the sea. The beach breaks down, like Pelekunu, in cliffs. A narrow fringe of emerald edges the precipitous sable; close beyond the blue shows the bold soundings; the wanderer stands plainly on a mere buttress of the vast cathedral front of the island, and above and below him, in the air and in the water, the precipice continues. Along the brink rock architecture and sea music please the senses, and in that tainted place the thought of the cleanness of the anti-septic ocean is welcome to the mind.

Yet this is but one side of the scenery of the Lazaretto; and I received an impression strongly contrasted when I entered the recess of Waialeia. The sides were ribbed and channelled with dry tracks of torrents, grass clung on the sheer precipice, forest clustered on the smallest vantage of a shelf. The floor of the amphitheatre was piled with shattered rock, detritus of the mountain, with which in the time of the rains, the torrents had maintained a cannonade. Vigorously black themselves, these were spotted with snow white lichen and shaded and intermingled with plants and trees of vivid green. The day was overcast; clouds ran low about the edges of the basin; and yet the colors glowed as though immersed in sunshine. On the downs the effect is of some bleak, noble coast of Scotland or Scandinavia; here in the recess I felt myself transported to the tropics.

There are two villages, Kalaupapa, on the western shore of the promontory, Kalawao, towards the east upon the strip of undercliff, and along the road which joins them, each reaches forth scattered habitations.

Kalaupapa, the most sheltered in prevailing winds, is the customary landing place. When the run of the sea inclines the other way, ships pass far to the eastward near the two islets, and passengers are landed with extreme difficulty, and I was assured not without danger, on a spit of rock. Kalaupapa, being quite upon the downs, is the more bleak, a long bare, irregular, ungardened village of unsightly houses. Here are two churches, Protestant and Catholic, and the Bishop Home for girls. Kalawao is even beautiful, pleasant houses stand in gardens of flowers; the Pali rises behind; in front, across the sea, the eye commands the islets and the huge green face of the cliff excluding Pelekunu. This is a view from the window of the lay brother, Mr. Dutton, and he assured me that he found its beauty far more striking than the deformations of the sick. The passing visitor can scarce attain to such philosophy. Here is Damien's Home for Boys. Close behind is a double graveyard, where some of the dead retain courtesy titles, and figure in their epitaphs as "Mr." or as "Mrs." The inevitable twin churches complete the village. A fifth church, the church of the Mormons, somewhere exists in the settlement; but I could never find it. On the westward end of Kalawao what we may call the official quarter stretches toward the promontory. The main feature is the enclosure of the hospital and prison, where bad cases and bad characters are kept in surveillance, a green in a stockade with a few papaias and one towering oleander, surrounded on three sides by low white houses. A little way off, enclosed in walls and hedges, stands the Guest house of Kalawao, and, beyond that again, the quarters of the doctor.

The Guest House is kept ready for the visits of members of the Board. I arrived there early in the day, opened the gate, turned my horse loose, and entered in possession of the vacant house. I wandered through its chambers, visited the bathroom and the kitchen, and at last, throwing myself upon a bed, I fell asleep. Not before the hour of dinner, Dr. Swift, returning from his duties, wakened me and introduced himself. A similar arrival may be read of in the tale of the Three Bears; and that is well called a guest house where there is no host. Singular indeed is the isolation of the visitor in the Lazaretto. No patient is suffered to approach his place of residence. His room is tidied out by a clean helper during the day and while he is abroad. He returns at night to solitary walls. For a while a bell sounds at intervals from the hospital; silence succeeds, only pointed by the humming of the surf or the chirp of crickets. He steps to his door; perhaps a light still shines in the hospital; all else is dark. He returns and sits by his lamp, and the crowding experiences besiege his memory—sights of pain in a land of disease and disfigurement, bright examples of fortitude and kindness—moral beauty, physical horror, intimately knit. He must be a man very little impressionable if he recall not these hours with an especial poignancy; he must be a man either very virtuous or very dull if they were not hours of self-review and vain aspirations after good.

When the Hawaiian government embraced the plan of segregation they were doubtless (as is the way of governments) unprepared, and the constitution of the Lazaretto, as it now exists, was approached by chance and reached by accident. There was no design to pauperize; the lepers were to work and in whole or part be self-supporting; and when a site fell to be chosen, some extent of cultivable soil was first required. In this as in other conditions, Kalawao was wholly fitted for the purpose. In old days, when Molokai swarmed with population, the foreland must have been a busy and perhaps a holy place; and sixty years ago it was covered with the ruins of heiaus, but still inhabited and still in active cultivation. Terms of sale were easily agreed upon. Unhappily, the government coquetted; the farmers were held for months under suspense; for months, in consequence, their houses were left unrepaired, their fields untilled, and the property was already much deteriorated before the purchase was confirmed and the clean inhabitants ejected from the foreland. The history of misgovernment by board followed the common course to the customary end; too late was coupled as usual with too early; the government had procrastinated to its loss, yet even then it was unready, and for another period of months the deserted farms lay idle. At length the first shipment of lepers landed (1865) with a small kit of blankets, tin dishes and the like, but neither food nor money, to find the roofs fallen from the houses and the taro rotting in the ground.

They were strangers to each other, collected by common calamity, disfigured, mortally sick, banished without sin from home and friends. Few would understand the principle on which they were thus forfeited in all that makes life dear; many must have conceived their ostracism to be grounded in malevolent caprice; all came with sorrow at heart, many with despair and rage. In the chronicle of man there is perhaps no more melancholy landing than this of the leper immigrants among the ruined houses and dead harvests of Molokai. But the spirit of our race is finely tempered and the business of life engrossing to the last. As the spider, when you have wrecked its web, begins immediately to spin fresh strands, so these exiles, widowed, orphaned, unchilded, legally dead and physically dying, struck root in their new place. By a culpable neglect in the authorities they were suffered to divide among themselves the whole territory of the settlement; fell to work with growing hope, repaired the houses, replanted the fields, and began to look about them with the pride of the proprietor. Upon this scene of reviving industry a second deportation arrived, and the first were called upon to share and subdivide their lots. They did so, not without complaining, which the authorities disregarded; a third shipment followed shortly after in the same conditions and a further redistribution of the land was imposed upon the early settlers. Remuneration was demanded; government demurred upon the price; the lepers were affronted, withdrew their offer, and stood upon their rights, and a new regimen arose of necessity. The two first companies continued to subsist upon their farms; but the third, and all subsequent shipments, must be fed by government. Pauperism had begun, and the original design miscarried. To-day all are paupers; the single occasion of healthy interest and exercise subducted, and the country at large saddled with the support of many useless mouths.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

A Town Flooded.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 20.—The Star's Kansas City, specials report a terrible rain and wind storm in the vicinity of Osceola last night. About six inches of water fell. Great damage was done to growing crops. A passenger train on the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern road was ditched four miles from there, killing Engineer Lightner. A man named Crandell who is thought to have been on the train is missing. At Emporia three and a half inches of rain fell in two hours. Nearly every cellar in the town is flooded, and the lower floors of many houses were covered with water to the depth of several inches. Wheat and corn have suffered considerable damage.

KANSAS STORMS.

KANSAS CITY, June 20.—The southeastern corner of Kansas was visited by terrific storms last night, causing some loss of life, much damage to property and enormous damage to growing crops. The storm was of different natures at different points. At Fort Scott it took the form of a cloud burst, at Arkansas City a cyclone and at Emporia a tornado. Its effects were the same, however, wherever its fury was felt. Towns were flooded, houses blown over, barns demolished, fences swept away and crops washed and laid low.

At Fort Scott the water poured down for an hour and fifteen minutes, the storm having the appearance of a cloud burst. The dams of Mead and Hartman and Lamb in Buck run which flows through the center of the city, were washed away and the creek was swollen to giant proportions, flooding the bottoms four or five feet deep and endangering the lives of many families who reside there. The occupants of the houses escaped as best they could. Some climbed trees and were rescued by relief parties in boats. One of the relief boats was manned by John Connalin, Jr., Joe Cusman and W. B. Bowman, members of the fire company, who bravely went out into the surging torrent to save lives. Their boat proved leaky and had to be abandoned, two of the occupants saving their lives by clinging to trees. Connalin caught hold of a branch which gave away and he was lost in the darkness and has not since been seen. There is no doubt that he was drowned. He was a fine young man, 19 years old, and was the only son of John Connalin, one of Ft. Scott's old and estimable citizens. No other lives were lost, but the damage to property was great.

Farmers from the surrounding country report great loss to the standing crops, aggregating not less than $150,000.

At Osceola, Mo., there was a terrible storm of wind and rain. About three inches of water fell, flooding cellars in the city and doing much damage to crops. The storm could not have come at a worse time for the crops. Wheat was just ready for the reaper and at some places had already been cut and shocked. Much of the crop where the storm raged is a total loss and the rest has been badly damaged. Corn had just got a fair start and was in no condition to withstand a heavy storm. Much of it was washed away and much will have to be replanted.

Comparatively few reports have been received from the country districts where the storms occurred and a full estimate of the damage to crops cannot be made. From the facts at hand, however, it is estimated that the total loss of a full half million of dollars.

Excursions to Colorado.

PUEBLO, Colo., June 20.—Private advices received from St. Louis, Chicago and other eastern cities as far east as Cincinnati give notice that numerous excursion parties are being organized for Colorado on account of the low rates made to the opening of the Colorado Mineral palace at Pueblo which occurs July 4th in connection with a natal day celebration of the entire Rocky Mountain country. The programme as planned now for the Fourth will equal any demonstration ever held in the west.

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Secretary Rusk has set his new bureau of microscopic hog experts at work. It is no credit to our government that a closer examination is necessary to make a hog fit for Europe than to make a man fit for America.

Queer things happen in Kansas. A half acre of land has been falling, says our dispatches, into the swollen Missouri ever since yesterday morning. This conveys a forcible idea of the distance between boom values and hard pan.

One good thing among others that may be said of the late Senator McDonald was that he was a consistent friend of honest money. No state ran after the rag baby with more careless enthusiasm than Indiana, and for an Indiana Democrat to stand for honest financial methods, for debt paying in real money, required both sense and courage. For this conservatism in congress and at home he deserves credit.

Forest Commissioner Ensign has issued a timely circular to the boards of county commissioners calling their attention to various matters in regard to the forest laws of the state and especially those concerning camp fires. Most of the forest fires originated from campers, and the amount of timber destroyed and damage done would be nearly enough to pay summer board at first class hotels for the entire number. The laws of the state are good and if they are properly enforced should put a stop to this unneccessary destruction. Commissioner Ensign shows his usual appreciation of the duties of his office in issuing these circulars.

The killing of an Italian laborer at St. Louis, the attack on his companions and the destruction of their property, was a dastardly and disgraceful outrage. The authorities of that city should promptly disavow any connection with the affair and take prompt and vigorous measures to bring the guilty to justice. There is no particle of Americanism in the actions of a drunken mob who would attack industrious and peaceable men merely because they were of a different race from themselves. But it is one of our misfortunes, one of the evil results of our too-ready welcome to all immigrants, that we must be responsible for the actions of foreigners who are more American than the Americans, who are intensely jealous lest the privileges which they have found upon our shores should be shared by foreigners of any other nation. In this St. Louis affair it is probable that the men who composed the mob were not Americans by birth as they were certainly not Americans in principle. But in this case Italy will have good reason for insisting upon the punishment of the guilty and even an apology for the act. In the present strained relation between the two countries, there will be all the more reason for Italy to insist upon this, but that should not prevent the United States from doing what is fair and right in the matter.

That a city such as Colorado Springs should be without a board of trade is most surprising. Our city has a good reputation throughout the state for energy and intelligence, and there is a good deal of local pride in its advantages and accomplishments. It is strange then that there is not here an organization such as has been found to be of so great benefit in other places; strange, perhaps we should say, that an organization which has accomplished much good should be suffered to die. For there can be no doubt that the old board of trade did accomplish good. It is true that on some occasions the meetings did not have so large an attendance as might have been desired, but it would be very unfair to judge the usefulness of the board by this alone. Many of our merchants and citizens who were unable for various reasons to attend and take an active part in these meetings, were ready to approve and endorse the actions of the more energetic members. In a political sense the city is well represented by its council, but in many ways there is needed an organization representing the business men of the city and its business enterprise. We had occasion recently to note instances in which the board of trade might have been a decided advantage to the city. One was the recent trip of the car accountants, who made a three days' trip through the state. At Manitou they spent an hour, at Salida they were shown the city, at Leadville they were hospitably entertained, at Pueblo a great effort was made to entertain them and they, one and all, are singing the praise of the great Mineral Palace. At Colorado Springs they saw what they could of the city through the car windows. Another neglected opportunity was the visit of the Ohio editors. No effort was made to entertain them and they left with wrong ideas of western resources and western hospitality. The presidential reception was well managed but the board of trade should have been at the head of that. A coming opportunity is the visit on the 27th of a district association of Kansas editors. They may naturally expect some attention, and they should receive it. There is no better way of advertising, and advertising is the key to success. These instances serve to illustrate the need of a board of trade. If there is any good reason against one, we should like to hear it. We do not believe there is any. Certainly in the face of the general example of other cities, the lesson of our own experience and our evident need it cannot be that the present state of affairs will continue. An earnest effort should be at once made to reorganize the old board or start a new one, and all should join to make the movement a success.

THE NUDE IN FICTION.

The following sensible words are from a recent article by Maurice Thompson in America:

"Fiction can safely go as far as sane and well-founded human interest goes in real life; it can present evil as a foil by which good is accentuated; but it must not, it cannot legitimately make impurity of the revolting sort the chief subject of its presentiments and analysis; for in doing this it invites, nay, it enforces, a close, intimate, sympathetic association with a class of people with whom in real life we would scorn to meet familiarly, and makes us interested sharers in their debasing experiences.

The very nature of art makes it in all of its legitimate forms a direct ministration to the human love of the beautiful, the true and the good all in one. If the beautiful is missing there is no art; if the true is scorned there is no art; if the good is neglected there is no art—that is, innocuous art, elevating and ennobling art. The appeal of evil is to evil, the attraction of good is for good. We may not deceive conscience; the still, small voice tells us that at no hour of life have we read a wicked, a lewd, a crime-stained novel for the purpose of profiting by its lesson. Any honest woman will blush and hesitate many times before declaring that she has read "Anna Karenina" in order to fortify a weak point in her moral nature! It would be a very weak man who would hope to deceive anybody by claiming that a perusal of the "Kreutzer Sonata" had kept him from murdering his wife on a musician's account. Let us be perfectly honest with ourselves and with one another; it is safe, it is comforting. We read novels for pleasure; it is a recreation. We do not read novels, as we take pills, in order to regulate our system—it is more like eating candy and sipping iced tea. If we are instructed by a novel it is a mere incident of our play and everybody well knows it; the instruction must be incrusted in delectation as medicine is sometimes hidden in a delicious "bon-bon." Whoever has reached the point of deliberately sitting down to read a novel for the improvement of his morals is in the last stage of hysteria and his case is already hopeless. Does any one whom I now address feel that he (or she) needs the disinfecting agency of a novel? The thought is ridiculous. What we all need is the stimulus of a pure, wholesome and recreating pleasure such as true art can give. This is to be found in a strong, true, dramatic presentation of a noble form of life, as we meet it in the best novels, where evil is set over against good only to make the good more emphatic, and where ugliness confronts beauty in order to project her lovely curves with greater security. The recreation of this sort of reading is of kin to that of religion in this, that it gives a healthy shock to the imagination and leaves the whole moral being pleased and comforted."

Iowa prohibitionists are repeating the mistake whose folly has so often been repeated. The Democrats have openly announced their hostility to temperance and their intention to have the temperance amendment repealed at the first opportunity. Yet in the face of these dangers the prohibition party seems blind to its best interests, and prefers to waste all its chances of success and invite defeat rather than to ally itself with its natural friends. The excuse usually given for this kind of foolishness is that Republicans are insincere and half hearted. But it would seem that in a state which has a prohibitory amendment and in a campaign where the question at issue is whether that amendment shall stand or be repealed, the Prohibitionists would be guided by their own selfish interests to favor the friends of temperance rather than its enemies.

One cannot read the record of the recent experiments in regard to producing rain storms by artificial means without pitying the scientists of the agricultural department. They made the explosive mixtures of gas, charged the balloon, sent it up into the air and exploded it. And in a short time there was a beautiful shower. And now there is not a scientist in all the agricultural department who can tell whether the rain resulted from the explosions, or whether it just rained naturally. No one can tell them, and they cannot figure it out. All of which is very amusing.

The charges of swindling brought against De Lesseps are not likely to be proved. The old man may have been unfortunate, but the world is not likely to believe him dishonest.

THE PIKE'S PEAK NATIONAL PARK.

The commissioner of the land office has suspended entries upon a tract of land lying around Pike's Peak, as a preliminary to its final withdrawal from settlement and reservation as a national park.

The tract, as will be seen by the map elsewhere, is about sixteen miles square and includes some 150,000 acres of land. It extends as far east as Cheyenne canon and the west side of Manitou townsite and within two miles and a half of Colorado Springs. To the north it extends across the Pass for a mile or two and surrounds the townsite of Cascade. The west line is about seven miles west of the Peak. The southern boundary is the line between El Paso and Fremont counties.

Pike's Peak, Mount Rosa, Bald Mt., Mt. Garfield, Cameron's Cone, Cheyenne Mt. and St. Peter's Dome are all within the limits of the new park. It includes the headwaters of Ruxton, Cascade, Oil, Beaver, Little Fountain, Cheyenne, Bear and Sutherland creeks and many smaller streams. It includes Crystal Park and Rosamond or Jones' Park, the Cheyenne Mining district and the new Cripple Creek district. In regard to this latter a change will probably be found necessary. Within its limits are Lake Moraine, Seven Lakes and Dead Lake. The Cascade Trail road, the Pike's Peak rail road, the new Bear Creek road and the Cheyenne Trail road are almost entirely within its limits.

There are already about 200 claims comprising about 5,000 acres of land located within the limits of the reservation. These will remain undisturbed but no further settlement will be permitted.

The establishment of this park will be a good thing in many ways. As a natural park it will contain much grand and beautiful scenery which should be preserved to future generations in the same state in which it came to us, free from man's "improvement," and unmarred by toll-gates. But the greatest benefit to this city will be in the preservation of water supply both in its quantity and purity. The destruction of the forests and the location of houses and stables along the headwaters of the streams upon which we must depend for our water supply has already progressed too far. The nearness of these mountain retreats, the ease with which they are reached and their beauty and attractiveness have drawn people into what would otherwise remain a lonely wilderness. It is none too soon to reserve a part of the mountain region in order to secure the health of those who live near. Every resident of Colorado Springs, Manitou and Colorado City, every dweller by any of the streams which radiate from the great mountain will be benefited by the measure. El Paso county may congratulate herself upon having within her borders a national park of so great beauty and wonder, and the visitors who come here in future years will rejoice that they behold this mountain scenery in its natural beauty and free from such obnoxious features as have too often marred other attractive spots.

It is earnestly to be hoped that nothing may intervene to prevent the consummation of a deed already well begun, which will be of so great and widespread benefit.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD.

There are some prospectors who can walk over grass covered hills and tell the constituents of the rock forty feet below the surface; just as there are some newspapers who can look across a snow-capped mountain range and tell how much gold there is on the other side of it. But THE GAZETTE, even at the risk of being considered slow, has preferred to keep silent rather than to know so many things that were not so. The sudden and shocking death from a cold chill of that charming infant, the Florissant boom so carefully nursed by our contemporaries, warned us that a too early exposure to the drafts might lead the budding graces of Cripple Creek to an untimely grave.

The return of Professor Lakes from the new district gives the first opportunity for the public to learn the facts from one who has the ability and training necessary to know what to look for and to tell what he sees.

The facts as detailed in another column will explain how it is, that although there have been assays made of startling richness, and while gold has been found in several places, there has been no great excitement over the affair, nor have there been profits, immense or moderate.

An immense overflow of volcanic rock seems to have covered the country for a space some ten miles in diameter. This porphyry, so-called, in cooling, cracked, as often happens with this rock. These cracks traverse the mass of rock in every direction. In some of them crystals have been formed, and in a few rare intervals gold has been deposited. It will be seen that so far as these are concerned there is not anything of the nature of a true vein, and indeed except in one or two instances this is characteristic of the entire district. A crack in a mass of broken rock, intersecting a hundred other cracks, and occasionally bearing a few specks of gold, does not form a basis for profitable and reliable mining. There are many places in the state which furnish pretty specimens, which never will pay ore. It is much easier to get a good assay from a selected small piece, than a good mill-run from a ton or more.

But Pike's situation at Cripple Creek does not justify all the high hopes that have been held of it, on the other hand there are some things to be said in its favor. There is gold there and enough of it to see, and that is one good thing. Furthermore, some few of the claims have good prospects, though there is not as yet a mine in the district.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that it will take time and money, a good deal of them, to find out whether there is gold at Cripple creek in paying quantities or not. There may be, but beyond that is guess work. It is easy to see millions in the ground or in the air, but that is neither science nor business.

At any rate, Cripple Creek is not a poor man's camp. The man who goes over there and stakes a claim with the idea of doing assessment work and waiting for something to turn up, will have to wait a long time.

The English Newspaper.

Lippincott's Magazine.

The English newspaper has, first of all, the editor-in-chief, who corresponds to our chief editorial writer. He, as a rule, writes the daily leader or principal editorial; although this work is sometimes in commission and is done by several men in turn. He dictates the policy of the paper, sometimes even in opposition to the views of the proprietor—as was the case more than once with the great John Delane of the London Times. Next to him on the staff come the editorial writers—men who are either general or special writers. The first write on any topic that may be agreed upon, while the second are not seldom specialists who are respectively masters of single subjects. These special writers are often retained by the paper on a yearly salary, and write only when something comes up which requires their peculiar knowledge. As an illustration of this, the case of Bishop King of Lincoln, once cited before the Archbishop of Canterbury upon a charge of ritualistic practices, may be mentioned. Every newspaper in England had an editorial upon the case, written by a man who was an authority upon canon law; but it is possible that this case would be the only one treated by him within the year. Next to the editorial writers come the musical, dramatic, art, and literary critics. They are men who have special knowledge of the subjects and whose opinions are considered of value. Ranking with the editorial writers are the special correspondents, who are usually drawn from the editorial force. They are sent on their respective missions and their letters are, as a rule, editorial in character; that is, they give the writers' opinions upon the news contained in them. To an American newspaper man these letters seem to be far more editorials than they are news stories. So far has this practice among English special correspondents gone that a serious protest has been made by the editors of their papers.

In order to understand the English newspaper, it is necessary to glance at the method of recruiting men in its service. In England, any young man who, from a preference for the work, the pressure of need, or any other cause, desires to write for the press, may do so. All that is needed is a mind in touch with the views of the paper to which he sends his work and the ability to write clearly. The key-note of the English newspaper being opinion, no previous training is required of the writer; for while practice helps a man to sympathize with the subject taught, it is quite possible for him so to sympathize without it. Every man thinks in some way about any question submitted to him; and if he have the power of writing out his thoughts, and if his thoughts are in accord with those of the people, he can compose acceptable editorials. This task is the easier for the young writer in that he is not required deliberately to formulate opinions in accord with those around him. He has before him the newspaper, which in this connection may be roughly compared to a pattern after which he must cut his mental cloth. Making the pattern fit the readers has already been done by the editor-in-chief. He writes, and the article is accepted; he writes again, with the same result; and in time he becomes a full-fledged journalist, more or less successful as the case may be.

It may not be generally known in this country that the public school boards of Paris, London, and other great foreign cities have finally come to the conclusion that it is necessary to feed, once a day at least, in all the public schools, all the children of the poorer classes, in order to be sure that they may be in physical condition to receive intellectual instruction. An article in the Review of Reviews for July, entitled "Food-Aided Education in Paris, London and Birmingham," gives a detailed account of the whole system under which this novel reform has been put into practice. It is an intensely interesting article.

The steamship companies can do as much if not more than the government of this country in abating the evils of immigration. The Hamburg-American line has notified its agents that they will be held responsible for the return passage of such passengers as are sent back by this government. This will doubtless have the effect of checking the superfluous zeal of those agents, and if the other lines will do the same much good will be accomplished.

Dr. Eggleston is probably willing to reform and elevate the stage but naturally objects to doing it at his own expense. If "Blue Jeans" is as good a play as "Roxy" is a story the public may well be sorry to see it removed from the stage.

Rudyard Kipling should come to Colorado Springs. If he has consumption it is his best chance to prolong his days and increase his usefulness.

Joseph E. McDonald.

Joseph E. McDonald was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 29, 1819; was taken to Indiana in 1826; was apprenticed to the saddler trade at Lafayette; was two years in college, but did not graduate; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843 and commenced to practice; was prosecuting attorney in 1843-47; was elected a representative from Indiana in the Thirty-first congress as a Democrat, receiving 7,432 votes, against 7,008 for Lane, Whig, serving from December 3, 1849, to March 3, 1851; was elected attorney general of Indiana in 1856, and re-elected in 1858; removed to Indianapolis in 1859; was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor in 1864; was elected United States senator from Indiana as a Democrat (to succeed Daniel D. Pratt, Republican,) and took his seat March 5, 1875. His term as United States senator expired March 3, 1881, since which time he has been in private life.

A World's Fair Oversight.

Northwestern Livestock Journal.

The World's Fair management is doing good work in every department save that of live stock. In this direction there is a most fatal neglect. No other department of the exposition will represent half as much money as this, and in no other department is as much time required to formulate plans and work up an enthusiasm that will insure a creditable exhibit. The delay in organizing this department is inexcusable from any standpoint and should it not soon be done the stockmen of America will be justified in withholding their exhibits. There is deep feeling all along the line in live stock circles over this apparent thrust at the industry and delays are liable to prove dangerous.

Wily Mormons.

Salt Lake Tribune.

There is no man so insane as not to think that the polygamists in Utah are not now living up to their religion as much as they ever were, except that they are more careful not to publish it to the world. There is little doubt but what polygamous marriages are still being celebrated, and we do not think it is possible to find one Mormon who since that manifesto was proclaimed has said that he believed polygamy was killed, or that it ever would be killed in the Mormon church.

OUT WEST.

During the last year over $2,000,000 worth of range stock has changed hands in Wyoming.

Woodland Park has a new weekly paper, the Woodland Park Times, and is published in the interests of the resort. The paper is a small six page quarto and is edited by E. B. Weeks.

Market journals seem to be generally of the opinion that prices for farm products this year will be reasonably good even should the present promise of abundant yields throughout the country be verified.

In the exhibit of the agricultural experiment stations at the Chicago exposition will be an experiment station in operation, with the office, laboratories, etc., illustrating how the indoor work of a station is actually carried on.

There are about 10,000,000 acres of land in the Panhandle of Texas that are for sale at prices ranging from $2 to $6 an acre. This is a portion of the country which has won considerable reputation as an excellent country for stock.

At a recent meeting of the town council of Idaho Springs, an ordinance was passed compelling applicants for licenses to present a petition signed by two-thirds of the owners of the front feet in the block in which the business is to be carried on. It was necessary for the mayor to cast the deciding vote in order to pass the ordinance.

The Rocky Mountain Oil company struck last Saturday another good oil well. The well was struck at a depth of 1800 feet, after drilling a trifle over two weeks. The indications are of a 100-barrel producer. This makes three good wells for the Rocky Mountain company in less than two months, and a new production of about 400 barrels per day.

The conference of the Wyoming Methodists closed at Douglas, Wyoming, on the 21st. The next conference will be held at Rock Springs. The appointments for the year are as follows: D. L. Rader, superintendent; Cheyenne, Wyo.; O. L. Ramsey, Buffalo; R. E. Austin, Carbon, to be supplied by W. L. Wilson, Cheyenne; Samuel Weir, Douglas; R. T. Devenport, Evanston; W. M. Bewley, La Grange; C. D. Day, Lander; T. W. Jeffrey, Laramie; N. H. Lee, Rawlins; G. A. W. Cage, jr., Rock Springs; Benjamin Young, Sheridan; J. H. Gillespie, Sheridan circuit; Sundance, M. Nichols, and Sundance circuit, O. B. Chassell, M. Rader.

Preparing for Talmage.

DENVER, June 24.—Mr. Francis A. McKeown, the general western manager for a number of the very highest class of platform entertainments which will open at the Colorado Mineral Palace, Pueblo, was in Denver to-day to complete arrangements for a special car for the comfort of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage from Pueblo to Salt Lake City and return.

Mr. McKeown says Dr. Talmage anticipates great pleasure from his visit to the Rockies and will be at the Mineral Palace Wednesday, July 23. Liberatie's band is also engaged, as well as Hon. John J. Ingalls, Robert G. Ingersoll and others.

The New Haven Railroad Case.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The trial of the New Haven railroad directors for misdemeanor in heating their cars with stoves, instead of steam, was continued to-day.

In conclusion the judge said: "I think from the evidence that Mr. Reed is in a measure responsible. As to the other directors there seems nothing to hold them. As to the president, there is some ground for belief that he had active participation. I therefore advise the jury to acquit all the defendants except President Clark, whose trial will continue this afternoon." The court here took a recess.

At the afternoon session President Clark said he tried to find a system which he could recommend to the board of directors for heating cars. After further legal points were brought out Lawyer Bowers proceeded to sum up for the defense. He laid great stress on the question of criminal interest. He contended the Baker system was the best known. In closing his address he worked upon the sympathies of the jurors as he pictured Clark's home-going and his family's humiliation.

District Attorney Nicholl then summed up. He characterized Clark as being the autocrat of the road.

In his charge to the jury Judge Van Brunt declared that the company came under the provisions of the statute of 1888, known as the car heating statute, that the use of such a system of car heating as the Baker system was in violation of such statute. If the jury considered that the evidence showed that Clark had authorized the dispatching of trains heated with the Baker system, he was guilty under the indictment. A general authorization was sufficient to warrant such a verdict.

The jury went out to deliberate at 4.20 o'clock. At 5.30 the jury came into court for instructions. They wanted to know what constituted "guilty knowledge."

Judge Van Brunt replied there was no such thing. If Mr. Clarke had any knowledge that was all that was necessary. It was not a question of whether defendant was an officer or not, it was a question of individual responsibility. The jury thereupon retired once more. The jury returned at 8.50 with a verdict of not guilty. President Clark was heartily congratulated by his friends and colleagues upon his acquittal.

Artificial Thunder Storms.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The last agricultural appropriation account contained an appropriation of $7000 to be used in experiments in the production of rainfall.

The department is now about to embark in these experiments, having prepared to test practically the theory that heavy explosions cause rainfall. Last evening a preliminary trial was made, and a balloon sent up in the northern suburbs was exploded with great violence amid the clouds. Whether the subsequent downpour of rain later on in the evening was caused by the explosion remains to be determined, and the department will try the experiment on a larger scale to test the efficacy of this means of breaking summer droughts.

THE APPARATUS WAS GOOD.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Some interesting experiments were made near this city to-day in the way of carrying out the provisions of the agricultural appropriation bill, to ascertain the possibility of producing rain in the arid regions. Professor Dyrenforth, a special agent of the agricultural department, exploded at a high altitude several balloons inflated with hydrogen gas. The concussions were of great force, the first balloon being exploded at a height of 800 feet. The balloons were held by wires and when they reached a sufficient height a battery was applied which fired fuses in the neck of the balloon and exploded the gas. It is the first time that hydrogen gas has ever been manufactured in any quantity. The object of the experiments to-day was to determine the availability of the apparatus, both for manufacturing the gas and exploding it. The machinery is still crude and imperfect, but its success is assured. Whether successful for the purpose for the purpose for which it is designed, that of causing rain, remains to be demonstrated. The balloons used to-day held 225 cubic feet of gas. The appropriation is small, and will not beyond the experimental stage, but after July 1 a larger appropriation will be available and some satisfactory results may be reached.

Mexican Lead Ores.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Advices received by the bureau of American republics indicate that the remarkable development of the business of smelting lead ores in and around Monterey, Mexico, continues unabated. Previous to the treasury decision making the lead contained in certain descriptions of Mexican ore dutiable at one and a half cents per pound, the exportation of mixed silver and lead ores from Mexico into the United States amounted to over 100,000 tons a year. The ore formerly sent into the United States to be smelted is now treated within Mexican borders. Smelters already in operation in Monterey have a daily capacity of 500 tons of ore. Other works in course of construction will make the smelting capacity equal to nearly half a million tons per annum. It is confidently expected that even this enormous capacity will be doubled in the next eighteen months. The smelters will use nearly 750,000 tons of lime stone and over 100,000 tons of coke per annum. It is calculated that the labor employed in this industry involves a distribution of at least $600,000 a year in wages to Mexican workmen, and the wagon and railroad freight on the ores is estimated to amount to $5,000,000 a year. The industry will further add to the resources of the country by opening up to profitable working hundreds of low grade mines, the ore from which could not be made to pay, owing to the absence of a home market and the enormous cost of transportation.

A Plagiarized Play.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Dr. Edward Eggleston on his return from Europe in May received information from various sources that the play of "Blue Jeans," which had so long a run in New York last winter, was largely plagiarized from his novel of "Roxy." One dramatic critic has taken pains to make careful comparisons and found what he considered evidence of flagrant plagiarism. Mr. Eggleston made a journey to Chicago to attend McVicker's theatre, where "Blue Jeans" is now running, on the evening of June 1. He found many parts of the dialogue taken verbally from "Roxy." Several of the characters and situations of that novel were also reproduced. He accordingly got a friend to take a box on the following evening and into this box he sent a lady reporter. Toward the end of the second act she was detected by an employe of the theatre and her notes were taken away from her. Dr. Eggleston has, however, by other means, secured sufficient evidence to warrant him in beginning a suit for infringement. He has instructed his lawyers to begin legal proceedings for the protection of his rights.

General Alger Interviewed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—General Russell A. Alger, accompanied by his family, arrived here yesterday from Detroit by way of the principal cities of the northwest. In an interview he stated his trip had no political significance but was one of business and recreation.

He said: "The rumors that I am booming Blaine are without foundation. In my judgment Blaine can have the nomination if he wants it and does not need any assistance in the matter."

A New Test for the Vesuvius.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The navy department has acted upon the report of officers in regard to the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. The department has decided to put a new range finder on the vessel and give her another trial and has ordered seventy-five projectiles for the purpose of giving her a fair test.

A Check Upon Immigration.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Hamburg-American Steamship company has notified its agents at home that they will be charged with the price of return of undesirable immigrants to this country. Anarchists are placed upon the list of persons interdicted.

Mexico's Exhibit.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, June 24.—Officials declare the Mexican exhibit will exceed Mexico's show in Paris. The military bands are already in sharp rivalry for the honor of being sent to Chicago.

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CRIPPLE CREEK!

Facts Regarding El Paso County's Gold Regions.

IT IS NOT COPPER—IT IS NATIVE.

A Few Good Prospects Which Need Further Development.

Professor Lamb Describes the Geology of the New District—Handsome Mineral Specimens, but No Ore as Yet—Other Interviews.

GOLD! It is the most magic word in the language. It represents hardship and toil, journeyings to the ends of the earth; the vilest passions, violence, robbery, murder; self-devotion for loved ones far away, painful toil for weary years for the attainment of cherished objects; its possession means often dignity, honor, fame. Red shirted miners have been transformed into the peers of society, illiterate day laborers have become senators, washwomen have lived in palaces and their children are called aristocrats. The god of the miners has made railroads, built cities, founded states.

Pike's Peak has had more than its share of gold excitement, less than its share of gold. There have always been under its shadow, ever since it had a name, men who were seeking the precious metal, and almost always men who thought they had found it. But not until Cripple creek was discovered was it really found in any considerable quantity.

SURE ENOUGH GOLD.

For there is really gold at Cripple creek. Not the shining scales of Cheyenne mica, not the Florissant copper, not the deceptive "salt" of Mt. Pisgah, not the mysterious "vapor gold" said to exist near Kenmuir and unaffected by ordinary chemical reagents, but bright, yellow, malleable, pure, genuine gold.

The writer saw a specimen last evening. It was half as big as the palm of one's hand, and half as thick. One side was a broken surface of a rock of a dirty yellow color with irregular grains. The other side was covered with small, short, white crystals, darkened in spots with iron rust. And in two spots like little patches of mold or fine moss was the bright yellow gold. Gold such as men in many a wild place have yelled over and thrown up their hats and hugged each other and gone crazy over. Gold that hangs together in forms of rare beauty under the magnifying glass and is nevertheless so finely divided that it will pass through a sieve whose meshes are less than the 1-200 part of an inch in diameter. Gold that if there is enough of it will make a busy city where are now a few tents and pour riches into the lap of our own community.

THE REAL QUESTION.

"If there is enough of it." As Hamlet said, that is the question.

Down from the summit of the great mountain about twelve miles in a southwesterly direction lies a valley among the low rounded hills. There are few ledges of rock and the ground is covered with grass save where the earth has been thrown out by the prospectors. The higher granite ridges surround the valley. The little streams run to the southwest to join the larger Four-mile creek, by which the district is drained. The country now is pretty well covered with stakes, but the claims upon which the most work has been done lie on the hills near the up from the little creek. It is a singular fact that the mineral has not been found below the level of the springs which rise to feed the stream.

AN EXPERT WITNESS.

THE GAZETTE has carefully refrained from stating anything that could be construed either as starting a boom upon no basis of fact, or, on the other hand, as decrying the prospects of what might turn out to be a good camp. In every excitement of this kind there are always those who see in the first few in the new camp on the new grounds a rival to Leadville in her best days, and there are others who are quite as unreasonably ready to denounce the whole thing as a fraud. The object of the present article is merely to state facts, so far as they are known to competent and reliable observers.

Prof. E. W. Lamb, of Colorado college, visited the camp last fall when the first discoveries were made and has recently returned from a second trip. He is not financially interested in the camp, was not employed to inspect any particular claim, did not intend to make a public report and had no other object than to see what he could see and form his own conclusions in regard to the camp.

Professor Lamb was found at his residence last evening by a representative of THE GAZETTE and kindly consented to detail for the benefit of its readers what he saw at the new camp and the facts regarding it. The testimony of so competent and unprejudiced a witness is of great interest and value.

A VOLCANIC OVERFLOW.

"There appears," said Prof. Lamb, "to be what might be called a porphyry overflow in a granite country. The granite extends on all sides and in some cases the porphyry appears to fill fissures in the granite and form dikes. Porphyry is simply used as a convenient term to designate the eruptive volcanic rocks of the district, of which there appear to be a number of varieties. There appears to be some mineral in the rock throughout the district, but so far as observed it is in scattered bunches in this mass of porphyry. The rock ranges in assay value from nothing up to from four to six ounces in gold, the latter figure only occasionally so far as my tests of the ore, or rather of the rock, determine.

"Aside from this there appears to be in the crevices in this scattered mass of porphyry occasional incrustations or fillings in some of the cavities, of quartz and possibly in some cases either heavy or lime spar together with some free gold, occasionally in sufficient quantity to make specimens of remarkably high grade. But this is at or high grade and in fact all of the higher grades so far as observed appears to be in very limited quantity. For instance, as was done in one case, a carefully selected specimen did assay at the rate of $8,000 per ton, but the specimen was not larger than the end of one's thumb; it was told that a sample of a foot and a half from the same locality gave a result of about $82 per ton. A lot of ten tons might be of value, or it might be of no value. A majority of the samples of rock show nothing more than a trace such as is usually found in rock of that description.

A GOOD PROSPECT.

"Aside from this I saw the vein on the claim known as the Bluebell, which was a well defined vein carrying galena ore of a good grade in silver, but not yet in sufficient quantity to pay, but enough to make it a good prospect.

"Then another claim owned by John Houghton and others showed a crevice with what appeared to be porphyry on both sides, which on development might prove to be a vein, but a definite judgment could not be formed on account of the limited development.

"Another claim known as the Ironclad showed excellent indications, but as yet no vein, owing to the broken character of the surface. But the fact that it contained matter such as is found in veins would indicate that it might lead to a vein or deposit of some description.

INSUFFICIENT DEVELOPMENT.

"One or two other prospects were visited, and some little indications of veins, but the development was insufficient to determine their character.

"Aside from these mentioned, all of the development on the claims visited seemed to be merely holes sunk in the broken mass of porphyry.

"I did not visit the whole of the district, but was pretty well over what is considered the best ground, and on the whole the development in the camp is insufficient to determine anything in regard to whether or not any bodies of ore of a paying grade will be encountered. But some of the prospects are good.

"The richer gold specimens there are have only seen in what appear to be cracks and crevices in isolated cases, not in the porphyry itself, but on the deposits or coatings on the porphyry occurring in these crevices.

COLORADO SPRINGS PEOPLE.

It is hard to say how many Colorado Springs people have visited Cripple Creek and located claims. The district is so close at hand and so easy of access that many persons who would not be affected by an ordinary "boom" have gone in. It is true that many have only visited the place in a picnic fashion, taking along a rod and line, with the intention of picking up a few trout if they could not find a gold mine. It is nearly four months since the first specimens of ore were brought out and several parties in the city were interested to the extent of putting in money to prospect the land. It was a long time that the Florissant furry came on and many persons confounded the two places when announcements were made of the find. The one was found by Robert Womack, an old timer, who had herded cattle there several years previous, and it was he who interested people in it. The prospecting has been going on ever since, but it is only since the snows melted sufficiently to permit easy access that the people have begun to crowd in.

The new district is about thirty-five miles from this city in the southwestern part of the county, south and a little west of Pike's Peak. It is in the land just recently reserved by the government for a park. It can be reached by the Cheyenne Mountain road or by a wagon road from Florissant, the latter being the best road.

A ROCKY ROAD.

A party that went to Cripple Creek this week was composed of Mr. Geo. O. Nevins, E. E. Sherman, Judge Cromwell of Kansas, C. R. Miner and E. C. Hayes. Mr. Nevins returned early yesterday morning and the remainder of the party will get in to-day. From Mr. Nevins a GAZETTE reporter got a lengthy interview regarding the place last night. The party went via the Cheyenne Mountain road and had considerable difficulty. The road is very bad and their wagon was light, so that they arrived at their destination with two broken wheels, a broken axle, and other damage to the vehicle. Mr. Nevins recommends that persons who attempt to drive over take very heavy wagons or go via Florissant. It is not a difficult trip over the Cheyenne road on horseback and has been done in a day. Mr. Nevins returned in eight hours. The worst part of the road is from the Love ranch on Beaver creek into the diggings. Mr. Nevins further recommends that persons take plenty of bedclothing and warm wraps as it is very cold at night and there is little chance for accommodation. It is also well to take provisions, although there is a boarding place and a store there—and a saloon. There is plenty of grass, so that it is not necessary to take feed for the horses.

A SMALL CAMP.

Cripple creek runs down from the Divide separating it from the Beaver creek and is a perfectly dry bed at present. There is water in it only a short time in the year. Emptying into it are five other little streams, separated by hills, or "hog backs." In the depressions and on the hills is where the mining is being done. The district covers over ten miles, so that it will take some time to prospect it over. There is no settlement of any kind, and three different companies are prepared to start towns—in fact have laid them out. If the camp proves to be of any account a settlement will no doubt spring up. Mr. Nevins states that there is a considerable excitement in the mountains over some rich finds on the divide between Beaver and Spring creeks, a short distance from the Cripple Creek district proper. In fact he says everyone in the mountains has a fever. It is easy to see that some sort, and rumors of all kinds are afloat. All are anxious to hear the town news. There is not a prospect as to be called a mine as yet, in fact the place is not a prospecting camp as yet. The [illegible] is not very deep down yet and most of them are not even ten feet, the necessary depth for assessment work before recording. Prospectors are reported to be daily in the camp. The roads are filled with people going in and Mr. Nevins thinks there will be a large number of people in in a month. All things considered, he thinks the outlook very favorable for a mining camp and will close his real estate business here and take up a temporary residence in the mountains.

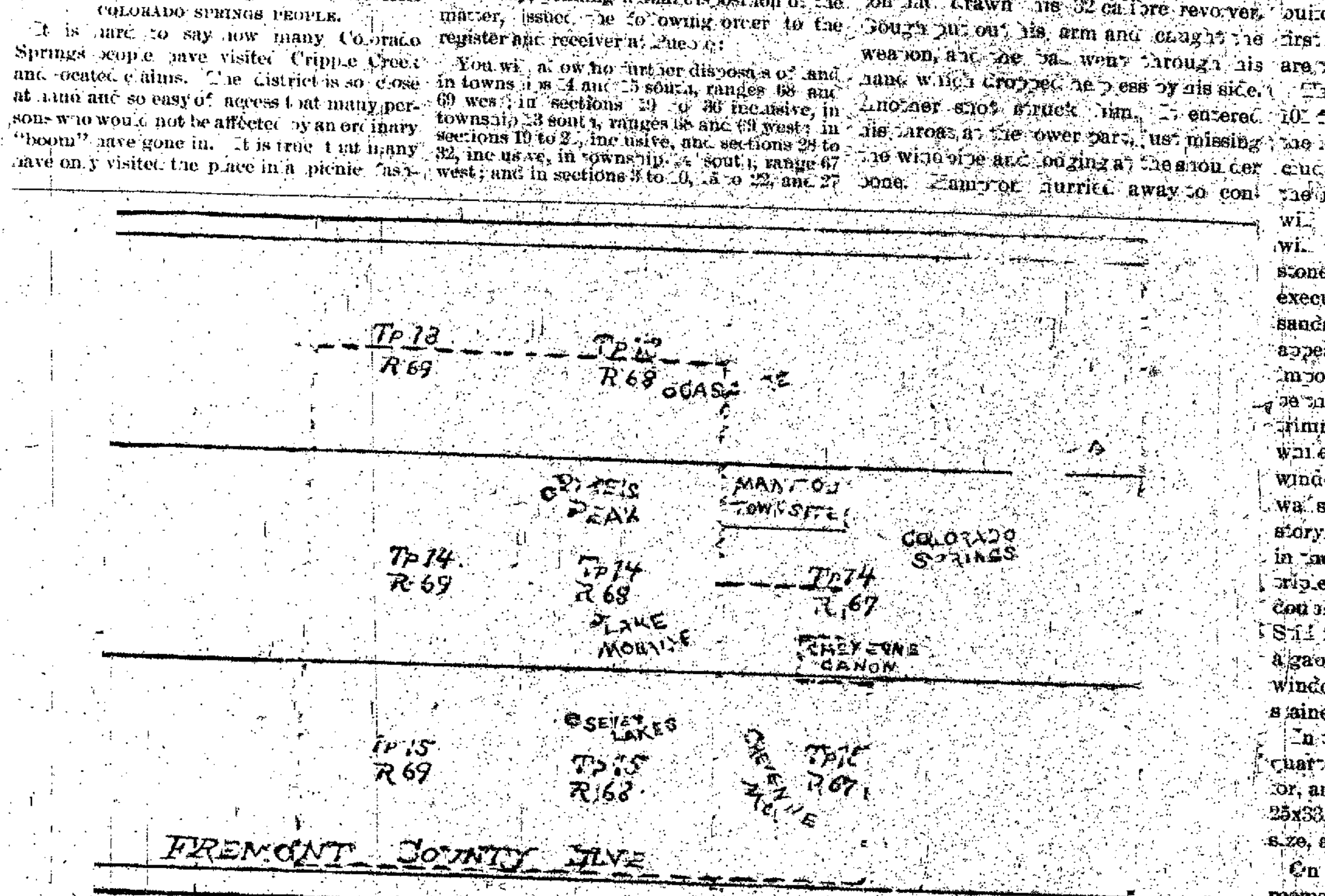
Pike's Peak National Park.

For some time the opinion has prevailed among the citizens of Colorado Springs and its neighbors that an effort should be made to stop settlement upon the lands surrounding Pike's Peak and to have them set aside as a national park.

On June 6 a petition was presented to the president signed by Mayor Sprague of Colorado Springs, Mayor Stockbridge of Colorado City, E. E. Eaton, secretary of state, District Judge Campbell, State Senator McGovney, Forest Commissioner Ensign, County Commissioners Woodbury and Tannus, and other prominent officers and citizens residing in the vicinity, asking that certain government lands surrounding Pike's Peak be set apart as a public reservation to be known as "The Pike's Peak National Park."

This petition was referred to the secretary of the interior and he in turn referred it to Commissioner Carter, of the general land office, for report. The proposition met with favor at the hands of the commissioner, who on Friday, pending a final disposition of the matter, issued the following order to the register and receiver at Pueblo:

You will allow no further disposal of land in towns 14 and 15 south, ranges 68 and 69 west; in sections 19 to 30 inclusive, in township 13 south, ranges 68 and 69 west; in sections 19 to 22, inclusive, and sections 28 to 32, inclusive, in township 14 south, range 67 west; and in sections 3 to 10, 15 to 22, and 27 to 34, inclusive, in township 15 south, range 67 west, Colorado, until further notice.



THE NEW PIKE'S PEAK NATIONAL PARK.

The records of the general land office show that something over 200 settlers are now located on the proposed reservation, which embraces about 285,000 acres. The commissioner will, no doubt, make a favorable report to the secretary.

The petitioners, in their communication to the president, state that the tract is almost wholly covered with sparse timber and undergrowth which might be preserved, not only for the general benefits derived from any forest, but also to protect streams which rise in this region. Large areas of fertile country and many towns and settlements depend upon these mountain streams for their water supply, so that their importance cannot be overestimated. Indeed, the growth of these towns has been so rapid, say the petitioners, that if this region is not taken this water supply will be seriously affected.

The petitioners state that they ask only for the setting aside of the government lands in the tract without disturbing any of the vested rights of settlers. Letters from Senator Hill and Senator Teller have also been received favoring the proposed reservation.

American Athletes Abroad.

LONDON, June 26.—The New York Manhattan Athletic club team met a British team of athletes at Huddersfield to-day, and notwithstanding the intense heat, in spite of the fact, as generally regarded, that they were over-handicapped, they showed good form throughout. Luther Carey (Senator) won the 220 yards race for the Manhattans; Shaw of New Zealand defeated Sarre in the quarter mile race over ten three-foot hurdles, time 59 3-5 seconds, beating the world's record. In the mile race the 30 yards handicap Remington and [illegible] were defeated. Carey won his heat, but was defeated in the final. Young was second in the mile handicap. Dashman easily won in the quarter mile handicap; time 51 3-5 seconds. The games were witnessed by fully 5,000 spectators.

Mrs. Davis Will Decide.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Mississippi delegation, headed by Governor Lowrey, which was expected here to-day to request Mrs. Davis to permit her husband's remains to be interred at Jackson, Miss., has not yet arrived. No reason for the delay has yet reached Mrs. Davis. The representatives of the Richmond, Va., committee, which was here the other day, called on Mrs. Davis to-day. She informed them that she could not yet give a ready answer, as she had not yet had time to consider the matter. She will telegraph her decision to the mayor of Richmond at the end of the period.

Trichinae Found.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Microscopists who are making the federal inspection of hogs found a number of trichinae in the hogs killed at the stock yards to-day.

PROBABLY KILLED.

WALTON GOUGH FATALLY SHOT AT FLORISSANT IN A QUARREL.

Henry Hampton Fired the Deadly Shot—He is Captured and is Now in the County Jail—Gough is at the Point of Death With a Bullet in His Body.

Henry Hampton is now held in the county jail as the willful shooter of Walton Gough, near Florissant, and his victim is at the point of death.

Hampton and Gough have been working, until the fatal event of last Monday noon, at Pierce's saw mills fifteen miles north of Florissant. On the 22d of last month Hampton came to Colorado from Kentucky and found employment at the saw mill where he has a half brother, also an employe at the mills. Yesterday morning Hampton went a short distance away from the mills to saw lumber. A little while later Gough was sent to join him, and when arriving on the spot Hampton refused to allow him to work with him. Gough returned to the mills and told the men there of what had occurred, saying that he knew of no reason for Hampton's behavior. At noon Hampton returned to the bunk house where the lumbermen had gathered for the dinner hour's recess. Gough was in the cabin and asked for an explanation from Hampton. The two men launched out into a quarrel, and at that moment an angry dispute arose. One of the two suggested that they step outside and fight it out. This was done. A moment later and two shots fired in quick succession rang out. The two men had clinched, and Hampton had drawn his 32 calibre revolver. Gough put out his arm and caught the weapon, and one ball went through his hand which dropped helpless by his side. Another shot struck him. It entered his groin, and the lower part, just missing the windpipe and lodging at the shoulder bone. Hampton hurried away to conceal himself in the brush, while Gough staggered into the bunk house.

Over ten hours after Hampton returned from his hiding in the brush to the camp. It was nearly midnight. The moon was full, and the night was perfectly quiet. The man evading the vengeance of the law sneaked along to the spot where the men were sleeping. He had returned to find a horse, to mount and leave many miles behind him that night under a clear moonlit sky and in the quiet of a thinly settled country. He found little sympathy among the lumbermen who no sooner were aware of his presence among them than they lost no time in notifying him for the deputy sheriff at Florissant.

This is the story of the affair as told by Deputy Sheriff Bell of Florissant, who brought the prisoner to this city yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Henry Hampton is a young man, twenty-two years of age, a trifle under the medium height, and has a face that adds the quarter part of the characteristics of that of a desperate villain. He also displays besides a quick temper, the utmost coolness considering the circumstances. While awaiting the departure of the train at Florissant he took a pleasant nap upon the sidewalk, and after boarding the train he indulged in a sound sleep. When seen in the county jail yesterday afternoon Hampton told a story nearly identical to that of Sheriff Bell. He thinks, however, that Gough was shot in the throat. This he avers in one hand. After the shooting he says he went up to the bunk house where he wandered about the vicinity, and came in at 12 o'clock at night to give himself up.

He says when he and Gough were outside the bunk house Gough called him repeatedly some very strong names, and he (Hampton) demanded of Gough to take them back. Then he shot Gough, on which his pistol, and when Gough persisted in drawing near to him and also continued to attack him in objectionable terms they clinched, and Gough was shot, but whether the weapon went off by accident or not was a topic which he refrained from touching upon.

Hampton's half brother, a man named Smith, stated to the men at the camp that Hampton had shot his (Hampton's) brother-in-law in Kentucky and that was the cause of his being in Colorado.

There is also a rumor prevalent in the lumber camp that there is still a further shooting affair for which Hampton is to blame. When asked in regard to shooting his brother-in-law in Kentucky, Hampton stated that such was the case. When asked as to the cause of the shooting, he held his tongue for a while and finally said that "that was out of the question." He further stated that he shot his Kentucky victim three years ago, that he had never been brought to trial for the shooting, and that he had lived there until he came to Colorado a month ago. "Wasn't it a little peculiar," asked his questioner "that after you shot your brother you did not have to have a preliminary trial?" "I didn't shoot him," said he wrathfully. "You only shot at him, then?" "The ball didn't go in," he answered. The wrath of Mr. Hampton had risen under the wearying influence of the interview, and he refused to give the name of the place in Kentucky where the shooting occurred, or to make any further statements, except to say that the third shooting affair mentioned he knew nothing about.

Sheriff Bell is awaiting news from Kentucky as to whether he is wanted there.

Gough who is expected to relinquish his hold upon life at any moment, was a man well liked at the camp, while Hampton was looked upon as a bully.

The New School Building.

Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock the school board will be ready to receive bids for the new ward school building to be built on the northwest corner of Weber and Fountain streets.

Work will be commenced immediately after the letting of the contract, and the building will be completed about the first of October. Lee & Son of Denver are the architects.

The dimensions of the building will be 102 feet 4 inches by 69 feet 2 inches, and the lot is 190x150. The building will include two stories and a basement. All the material used in its construction will be that of Colorado. The walls will be of Boulder pressed brick with stone trimmings. All stone work will be executed in Greenlee or Snyder red sandstone, or pink lava. The exterior appearance of the building will be an imposing one. In front facing east, will be the main entrance way. A fine stone-trimmed arch will cover the broad steps, while on each side two arched mullion windows about 5x5 will be cut in the walls in the upper portion of the first story. Over the the main entrance, cut in the walls of the second story, will be triple arched windows, and two square double windows will be at each side. Still further above the entrance arch is a gable ornamented by three small plain windows. The roof is to be covered with stained Oregon shingles.

In the basement will be the janitor's quarters, including a dining room, parlor, and two bedrooms, a boy's play room 25x33, a girl's play room of the same size, a fuel room, and closets.

On the first floor will be four school rooms 25x33 1/2, a good sized hall and two cloak rooms. The second floor will include four school rooms of the same size as those on the first floor, a class room 15x25, a teacher's room, the principal's office and two coat rooms.

The Sturtevant system of fan ventilating and heating will probably be used.

The Cornell Columbia Boat Race.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 26.—The two-mile race between the Cornell and Columbia freshman college crews was rowed over the Thames river course, from Winthrop Point to the naval station, this evening. Cornell proved an easy victor, winning by three and a half lengths in 10 minutes and 30 seconds. The contest was viewed by comparatively few people, as not much interest was taken in the event. The contestants were backed up to their starting point at 6:35 p. m. and Referee Ives, of Yale, quickly gave the word. Columbia caught water first and gained a slight advantage, but this lead was only temporary. Cornell soon settled down to business, and, pulling a powerful stroke of forty per minute, gradually crept up alongside of the Columbia crew, and just before the quarter mile was reached, Cornell led by three-quarters of a length. Both crews were pulling in fairly good form. At the half mile flag Cornell had one-half length the best of it and had the race well in hand. They then took matters easy, and at the mile were leading by the same distance. Several of the Columbia crew showed signs of distress at this point. The Cornell crew continued to row in good form and finished an easy winner three and a half lengths ahead. As soon as the Columbia crew crossed the line No. 6 fell over in the seat completely exhausted. He did not recover for fully three minutes. The Cornell crew finished strong and rowed back to their quarters, a distance of two and a half miles. Cornell averaged forty and Columbia thirty-eight strokes per minute throughout the race.

McCarthy Will Retire.

DUBLIN, June 26.—The retirement of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., from the leadership of the Irish party, is expected directly after Mr. John Dillon is released from jail. Mr. McCarthy it is generally admitted, has proved to be a complete failure as the leader of the Irish parliamentary party. His friends assert that he is unable to give much attention to his duties and that he has always recognized the fact that the position he occupied as leader of the Irish party was only a temporary one.

With Mr. Dillon as leader, it is asserted a few more Parnellites would desert their leader and join the ranks of the great majority of the party.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The treasury department to-day purchased 288,000 ounces of silver at $1.0[illegible] to $1.0[illegible] per ounce. The offers were 7[illegible],000 ounces.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Gossip and News Gathered Here and There Upon the Streets.

A certain family of Colorado Springs is the fortunate possessor of a phonograph, which contains entertainment enough to last them many a day. The cylinders are filled with the music of the finest orchestras of the country. When once persuaded to go off and unburden itself, the listener who has his ear at the charmed mouth of the machine is able to hear the brazen sounds of a band, or the clear voice of some prima donna precisely as did those who were in the opera house at the time the piece was played or sung. At the close the applause of the audience is heard, sounding as clearly as it did to the applauders themselves, although it may have been many weeks or months before that the clapping of hands inspired the performers in an opera house thousands of miles away. This is the nearest approach Colorado Springs has made to one of the pleasant features of "Looking Backward."

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A story that to me is excruciatingly funny was told the other day. Two young men of the city are living together in a tent and one of them until recently has owned a bull terrier. I say until recently for the dog is just deceased—a sudden and mysterious death—and the reader may perhaps account for the death when he reads the story. The owner of the animal was awakened every morning by the muttered imprecations of his companion, that often broke into something worse. It seems that the young man was slightly bald, and at the advice of a friend was using a new hair restorative. Bull had learned to like the taste of the wonderful elixir and as soon as the sun lit up the tent each day regaled himself by licking the bald spot. The victim describes it as worse than flies.

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The band of Kickapoo Indians who have been holding forth nightly in this city for the past two weeks, has occasionally given us a sight on our streets that has become a rarity in late years—a full blood Indian in native costume. Why it should be so I do not know, but the people of Colorado cities see less of the Indian than do eastern people. I have some acquaintances who came out from Boston a number of years ago, and their many friends there were properly distressed whenever they thought of them so near the home of the savage red man. Five years later they returned to the east on a visit, and the very first Indians that they had seen in all that time were seated in the depot in dear, civilized Boston.

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Forepaugh's and Sells' bill posters have made a picture gallery of the city, every available space has been covered with the elegant pictorial printing of the shows. The circus is a great humanizer. Its popularity is chiefly due to the fact that every one can understand it and it arouses in every one a sympathy of sentiments which levels the powers, fortune and station set up. The millionaire gets no more for his money than the man who sweeps the crossing for him, at the circus. He can only see, hear and enjoy, and these prerogatives, nature and not fortune confers on the man. The writer was once at a circus in San Francisco, where the late King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands, occupied a seat of honor. His majesty was a sight to behold. There wasn't a boy in the audience who enjoyed himself more. He fairly rolled in his arm chair, and for a couple of hours the show lasted, he was as happy as if he was not a king. Not ten feet from him was a tattered little bootblack, whom I had watched crawling under the tent just before I entered the canvas. He was dirty, ragged, white-faced and lithe, and he chuckled and screamed as lustily in his small way as anyone, for in his delight he forgot that he was losing an afternoon's work, which meant a dinner and a bed. Who can say that a circus, as an entertainment, is not a great one, that can thus place king and beggar on a common level and arouse in each those identical sentiments, which exist in mankind, whether in a hovel or on a throne?

Dr. E. J. Hadfield of Philadelphia has purchased Dr. Isham's practice and will succeed that gentleman in this city. He will occupy the office at the northwest corner of Nevada and Pike's Peak avenues. Dr. Hadfield is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and comes highly recommended.

The Rock Island road is making an excursion to Toronto, Canada, next month that will no doubt prove very attractive. Tickets will be sold from the 7th to the 12th of the month at one fare for the round trip. The Canadian roads have arranged excursions to New England points to be run in connection with these excursions so that an eastern trip can be taken very cheap.

The city policemen are sporting some handsome new badges just received. The points of the stars are tipped with polished silver balls.

The three children of Alex. Campbell of Eastonville, are ill with measles, and one of them is not expected to live.

The G. A. R. excursion to Pueblo on July 4 goes via the Rock Island.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WRECKS AND OTHER STRANGER CASUALTIES.

The Compact Form in Which These Monsters of the Deep are Constructed—Vessels of an Earlier Period—The Fate Which Has Befallen Many Ocean Liners.

LONDON, June 9.—Perhaps the finest illustration of the inventive and constructive genius of man to be found in the world to-day, is one of the superb steamships which have of late years reduced the vast Atlantic ocean to little more than an Anglo-American lake. Take for instance, any one of the most recent additions to the splendid fleet of "ocean greyhounds," it seems hardly possible for even the most brilliant imagination to conceive of a human structure more perfect in all those details that together constitute the acme of safety, speed and luxury. If other steamers may with sufficient accuracy be called floating hotels, this one might with equal propriety be termed a floating club-house as well as a hotel of the highest class. For the purpose of this article a brief survey of the dimensions and equipment of such a steamer will make a good starting point.

Her length is, say, 500 feet, breadth 58 feet, depth 40 feet. She is, in fact, one of the largest vessels in the world, her displacement, when fully loaded, being not less than 16,000 tons, a figure surpassed, if at all, only by one or two of the huge Italian ironclads recently launched.

It is not easy to give any just conception of what the above dimensions mean, or to help those who have never seen one of these floating palaces to realize the enormous amount of constructive talent, adaptive skill and artistic feeling, as well as money, that they represent. In the words of The Engineer "It is perhaps because it seems almost impossible to do so gigantic a subject justice, that the literature, if we may use the word, of Atlantic passenger steamships is deplorably meagre."

Nothing that art and science can do to render the ship beautiful without and within, luxurious, safe and swift is left out of account. In addition to being minutely subdivided by athwartship bulkheads, there is a longitudinal bulkhead running fore and aft and forming a mighty back-bone that gives additional rigidity to the whole structure, greatly increasing the security in event of accident. Furthermore, the doors closing the different compartments can be shut instantly from the flying deck by pulling small wire ropes, while there are automatic arrangements by which these doors will close of themselves if the water rises unduly in the bilges.

As to the fittings and furnishings that contribute to the ease and comfort of the fortunate passengers it would require columns to describe them. The chief architectual feature in such steamers, is of course the saloon, which becomes a banqueting hall of almost awesome brilliancy. The length often exceeds sixty feet, and the breadth is but little less. Fancy so vast an apartment being at one's command in mid-ocean.

Standing under the lofty dome of many-colored glass and gazing about at the multitudinous mirrors, the golden figures of tritons, nymphs and mermaids disporting in an ivory sea, the richly carved cabinet work in English oak, and the great round ports in their elaborate setting of rich brass "repousse" work, one cannot quickly grasp the idea that all this splendor is simply part of a vessel—of a ferry boat plying between the old world and the new—it seems to belong more properly to the palace of some mighty monarch.

The same feeling is produced by the sumptuous state rooms with their wide four post bedsteads of gleaming brass, the spacious library abounding in books, the gorgeous smoking room fit for a prince's use, and the other departments of this ocean monarch on board of which the population of a good sized town might stow away comfortably, for her normal carrying capacity is 300 saloon passengers, 175 second class and 855 steerage, making up with the 168 engineers, etc., in the engine room, the 30 sailors in the forecastle, the 25 cooks in the galley and the 60 stewards in the pantry, nearly 1600 souls; 3000 tons of coal and 2000 tons of cargo being carried besides.

Here then we have excellently illustrated the utmost that man, so far at least, has achieved in the line of naval architecture for the passenger service. Competing lines will no doubt, make it their business to see the latest addition to the fleet and go one better. They will, perhaps, succeed in effecting some further improvements, but it is not likely that much antecedent to Bellamy's A. D. 2000, at all events we will have any such marine monarch as that outlined in the following words:

"She will be over a quarter of a mile in length, and will do the passage from Sandy Hook to Liverpool in thirty-six hours, being one night out. She will be driven by electricity, and in such a fashion as to keep railway time, despite fog or storm. Passages can be secured by flash photo., Edison's patent, and the ticket will include an opera stall, or a concert ticket, or a seat in a church pew—the opera house, concert hall and church being all on board. A covered ring for horse exercise will also be provided, and a racing track for fast trotters. A base ball ground and tennis courts will also form a portion of the attractions. For business men a stock exchange will be operated, the quotations being posted from the tickers every two minutes on the vibration system. The leading papers of all countries will be reprinted each morning by the electric reflection system. A spacious conservatory, containing the choicest flowers of all climates, will afford an agreeable lounging place, and bouquets will be provided gratis."

A remarkable feature about the development of ocean steam navigation is its astounding rapidity. Putting aside the Savannah, which was really a sailing ship with steam merely as an adjunct, and which made the trans-Atlantic trip in 1819, the first ocean steamer was the Royal William that crossed from Quebec to London in the year 1831, using coal all the way, and taking nearly three weeks to make the passage. She was a paddle steamer of 360 tons burden, a clumsy craft that would nowadays be considered fit only for a coal hulk. Six years later the Great Western appeared and on her first voyage cut down the record to fourteen days, subsequently reducing it to twelve days and a-half. She too was a paddle steamer, and her dimensions were quite respectable, her length being 235 feet, her breadth 35 feet and her tonnage 1320.

But if it were possible to take the Great Western, in her time the wonder and pride of two continents, and to place her beside the Furst Bismark, the Teutonic, the City of Paris, the Alaska, the Etruria or any other of the ocean greyhounds of our day, how pitiably insignificant she would seem, and yet the vast gap between the two vessels has been closed in little more than half a century. Many were the centuries required to develop the modern brougham out of the lumbering chariot, or the swift-sailing packet ship out of the slow moving galley, but sixty years have sufficed to give us a degree of perfection in ocean steamships that even in this age of mechanical marvels is not easy to imagine being surpassed.

As one looks at a steamship, stately, strong, staunch and swift, the question—What will be her ultimate fate?—is very apt to come into the mind. To all appearances, barring, of course, destruction by shipwreck, collision or fire, she might last for a century or more, and if so, how varied and interesting would be her history. The main object of this article is to offer some sort of answer to this very question,—and in endeavoring to point out what becomes of ocean steamships I will start with some of the earliest in the field.

The Royal William (1831), already mentioned, after making her successful trip across was sold to the Spanish government and her ocean career abruptly closed. The Sirius (1838) also made only one voyage, and that proving unprofitable, was placed upon the channel service between Cork and Dublin, where she ran for many years. The Great Western (1838) completed thirty-seven round voyages, and was then sold to a West India company, for which she did good service until 1857. The Liverpool (1838) after making six voyages from the port that gave her birth and name to New York and back was purchased by the Peninsular and Oriental company, in whose hands she was wrecked off Cape Finisterre.

A still worse fate befel the President. This fine steamer was launched at New York with great eclat in December, 1839, and started on her first trip in August of the following year. She made good time across, and great hopes were entertained concerning her. But they were doomed to speedy blight. In April, 1841, she sailed from Liverpool bound to New York, and was never heard of again. Other vessels reported ice bergs abounding, and strong gales prevalent, and no doubt these two perils of the sea combined for the destruction of this unfortunate steamer whose mysterious loss proved so serious a blow to the pioneer company to which she belonged that it withdrew from business and sold the remnant of its fleet to the Belgian government.

Indeed it would seem as though some malign fate persistently followed the endeavors of those in the new world, who sought to bridge the Atlantic with lines of steamships effecting regular communication with the continent.

In the year 1847 the United States entered this great and promising field of enterprise by the formation of the Ocean Steam Navigation company, which contracted to carry the mails between New York and Bremen. Their first steamer was the United States, a 2000 ton side-wheeler, that made the passage in thirteen days. But the demand for passenger and freight accommodation was then so slight that she did not pay, and after a few round trips was sold in Bremen. A year later the New York and Havre Steam Navigation company was established and subsidized by the American government at the rate of $150,000 per annum. This company owned four good vessels, ranging from 1700 to 2800 tons, viz.: The Washington, Herrmann, Franklin and Humboldt, the latter being the largest steamship built in America up to that time. For some years matters went smoothly and prosperously. Then followed a series of misfortunes.

In 1853 the Humboldt was totally wrecked off the entrance to Halifax harbor, not far from where the Atlantic met her disastrous doom some twenty years later. In July of the following year the Franklin went ashore on the southwest of Long Island, where part of her truss and walking beam may still be seen, if they have not disappeared quite recently. In order to prevent their contract with the government being cancelled the company chartered steamships to maintain the line until two new ones could be built. These were ready in 1850, and were called the Fulton and Arago. They were about the same tonnage as their unfortunate predecessors, but their passenger accommodation was far superior. Yet in 1861 the line was withdrawn. The cause was two-fold. In the first place the steamships were required for government service, the war of the Rebellion having broken out, and in the second place the competition caused by the more economical screw steamers of the North German Lloyds and Hamburg Packet company could not be profitably withstood by the slower and more costly side-wheelers.

Almost equally unfortunate, although even more deserving of permanent success, was the second venture made by American capitalists to secure a due share of ocean transportation, viz: the famous Collins or United States mail line. This was organized by Edward K. Collins, the enterprising head of a company running a line of packets between New York and New Orleans. Impressed with the success which had attended the operations of the Cunard line, he promoted the establishment of a rival line. After two years of heroic exertion he had the satisfaction of securing sufficient capital and four fine steamers. The first of these to sail from New York was the Atlantic, which set forth on April 27th, 1849.

The Collins line had a most liberal subsidy from the government, amounting to no less than $378,000 yearly, conditioned on the steamships making twenty-six voyages yearly. Full of hope and pluck and Yankee daring, the company threw down the gauntlet to its English rivals by undertaking to make the fastest passages between the two countries, and there at once ensued a struggle for supremacy which two nations followed with the most absorbing interest. No modern contest between ocean greyhounds ever evoked as much excitement as did the rivalry between the Cunard and Collins champions, which went on for full ten years, from 1850 to 1860. The Collins boats were named the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic and Baltic, and were all about the same dimensions, viz: 275 feet long by 45 feet beam, the tonnage being 2,850, and the mode of propulsion, paddle wheels. They surpassed in size and style, and in speed also, any steamships afloat at the time of their launching. Of the four, the Arctic proved herself the fleetest, her best record being from New York to Liverpool in the unequaled time of nine days, seventeen hours and twelve minutes. Taking the average of the whole year, the advantage as to speed between the two competing lines lay with the Collins vessels.

Yet somehow or other, despite the brilliancy of their achievements and the enormous subsidy granted them, fortune did not favor them or their owners. The Arctic was lost with most of her passengers, the Pacific mysteriously disappeared and the Atlantic and Baltic, on the breaking up of the company were broken up themselves and sold for old iron.

As the time-honored boast of the Cunard company is that they have never lost a ship nor killed a man the question—what becomes of ocean steamships—can effect them only as regards the disposition they make of vessels no longer competent for their trans-atlantic traffic. An inquiry made of the general manager has brought out the information that two, if not three, of the old steamers, have been lengthened and re-engined and are now sailing in the Red Star line. Two more after being stripped are running for the Canadian Pacific Railroad company between Vancouver and Japan, another was sold to a Spanish company, and still another turned into a twin screw and used for cable laying, while others still have been put on the Mediterranean service, or converted into cargo boats.

In the same way some of the White Star company's ships have left the Atlantic ocean for other spheres of operation, the Oceanic, Belgic and Gaelic being employed in the trans-Pacific service of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship company of San Francisco and the Ionic, Doric and Coptic in the Shaw, Savill & Albion company's line running between London and New Zealand.

But there remain yet other answers to the question in my title which have so far been no more than hinted at. The ultimate fate of every steamer, no matter how huge and splendid, must be either to founder in mid-ocean, to beat out her brains upon some pitiless reef, or to be ignominiously broken up in the ship-knackers' yard. This latter end, indeed, was that which befell the vast Great Eastern, the greatest and the most unfortunate of steamships. I remember well her stately entrance to Halifax harbor, and my childish wonder as to how she would ever get out again, for, spacious as the harbor is, it seemed all too narrow for her to turn in, and I could not suppress a pang of regret a little while ago when the news came that, after so many vicissitudes, the mighty structure was to be broken up for old iron.

Yet if it could have been of any avail to her, the Great Eastern might have taken comfort from the knowledge that at Woolwich, in the yard of Messrs. Castle, ship-breakers in ordinary to the admiralty, there stands a wood pile 18[illegible] feet square and [illegible] feet high, which is composed of the timbers of no less than 220 ships that at one time or another formed part of the wooden "bulwarks" of England. Into this stupendous pile have gone the stout teak, or oaken timbers of many a famous man-of-war, the Collingwood, the Edinburgh, the Repulse, the Lord Warden; as also of the Admiral Hood, that never left the Medway after she was launched until she went to be broken up, and the Bulwark which—for some dire and egregious blunder—was never launched at all, but was broken up on the rocks.

In the office of this establishment may be seen many interesting relics of renowned marine warriors of the past. The mantel-piece is supported by the two figures of Atlas from the stern gallery of the Temeraire—and is itself made of mahogany from the Royal Albert, christened by the Queen in 1853. Above the chimney-piece is the figure-head of the Galatea, the frigate that carried the Duke of Edinburgh around the world. But, to the never ceasing regret of Mr. Castle there is no relic of the Arethusa, that famous frigate having all unknown to him been consigned to the oblivion of the wood pile under the pseudonym of Bacchus for some occult reasons of the admiralty.

There yet remains for treatment the more sombre part of my subject, viz: that which deals with the loss of ocean steamers through foundering, stranding, collision, or other catastrophe. Here we enter a region of disaster and of mystery that has always had a peculiar fascination for mankind. With what intense interest the details of some pitiful shipwreck are read in our newspapers! How the people of a port will flock to examine a steamship that has been towed in dismasted—having, perhaps, escaped extinction in the salty depths, only through the chance arrival of timely succor! and with what palpitating eagerness they will wait from day to day for news concerning some steamer that is long overdue, and for aught they can tell may never report herself again!

The record of the disasters that have within the past half century befallen the multitudinous steamers plying between the United States and Europe would be a long and curious one. The ill-fated President would stand at the head, and then would follow the Humboldt, the Franklin, the Arctic, and other that have been already mentioned, the list growing rapidly as the steamers multiplied until it reached our own time. Of course, however, it is possible to refer to only a few of the most notable at present.

There was the City of Boston, for instance, that in the early part of 1868 steamed out of Halifax harbor with a number of the most prominent merchants in the maritime provinces on board, and concerning which no faintest clue has ever been discovered since. It was months before the families of those on board, waiting in the long-drawn-out torture of uncertainty, gave up all hope of their loved ones. More than once a cruel rumor threw them into ecstasies of gladness only by its speedy refutation to cast them back into still sharper sorrow. I was a boy at school then, and one day there came to the waiting city the report that the missing steamer had made the Azores with all well on board. No sooner did it reach the ears of our worthy old teacher than, despite his dislike of holidays, he at once dismissed the school and hastened off to join the general rejoicing. But alas! only when the sea gives up her dead will the secret of the City of Boston's loss be revealed.

Another wreck that stirred the city of Halifax to its depths, although none of her people directly suffered by it, was that of the steamer Atlantic, which took place on April 1, 1873, and was, as regards loss of life, the most disastrous that has ever occurred on the North American coast. The scene was Meagher's Island, near the mouth of the harbor of Halifax, for which port the steamer was making, and the time 3 o'clock in the morning of a tempestuous day. The vessel struck full on a rock about fifty yards distant from the island, then swung around with her deck nearly perpendicular and facing to seaward. There were 957 persons on board. Hundreds of these never reached the upper deck, and of those that did the pitiless breakers with unappeasable fury snatched away score after score as they swept over the fast sinking steamer. Owing to the position of the vessel the boats could not be lowered and the only chance of escape was to leap into the boiling surf and battle for a landing on the rocky beach. The brave, hardy fishermen of the neighborhood, headed by their minister, a splendid type of muscular Christianity, the Rev. Mr. Ancient, performed prodigies of heroism in rescuing the unfortunate castaways, but, after all their efforts, when the muster roll was called, it was found that no less than 5[illegible]5 souls had perished.

In the course of the same year a fine vessel was also lost on the Nova Scotian coast, namely the City of Washington, which, after having been enveloped in a dense fog for several days went ashore on the reefs off Little Hope Point, near Shelburne, on the 5th of July. As the stranding happened in the day time, and in fine weather the passengers and crew numbering 576 in all were got to land in safety.

Some of the disasters which have befallen ocean steamships have been of a curious character. The Arizona a few years ago crashed into an ice-berg off the Newfoundland coast, receiving a great gaping wound in her bow that would have been fatal but for the blessed water-tight compartment system, thanks to which she was enabled to reach a haven of safety without the loss of a life. The superb City of Paris, while at full speed in mid-ocean the year before last, was suddenly shaken from stem to stern by a tremendous explosion. One of the engines had in some mysterious way "gone to smash," rending a great hole through her bottom, and again only the compartment system and timely arrival of another steamer prevented the adding of one more to the lengthening list of horrors of the sea, in which the awful catastrophe of the Utopia in Gibraltar bay is the latest and one of the most appalling.

Then there was the extraordinary foundering of H. M. S. Eurydice in 1878, which so strangely paralleled the sinking of the Royal George a century or more before. The Eurydice was coming into port with every stitch of canvass set, for the day was fine and bright. Suddenly a wicked squall caught her on the quarter—she heeled over until her copper showed high above the brine, the open ports readily received the sparkling waves, and before a tenth of those on board realized their peril, she had disappeared from sight, carrying with her hundreds of sailors hopelessly imprisoned between decks.

I have purposely left to the last reference to that scene of shipwrecks by the score whose name comes at once to mind when one thinks of ocean disasters. As a fruitful cause of catastrophe to life and property Sable Island enjoys an unquestioned pre-eminence. Upon its bars and among its entangling shallows many a fine vessel has gone to hopeless ruin. The island has been no respecter of the different degrees of dignity in marine circles. The jaunty little fishing smack and the big, broad, imposing ship of the line have received precisely the same treatment at his hands. Among the most notable wrecks, as shown in the very clever chart prepared by Mr. S. D. Macdonald, F. G. S., have been those of the transports "Princess Amelia" in 1802, of H. M. S. Barbadoes in 1812, of the French frigate "L'Africaine" in 1822, the steamships "Georgia" in 1867, "Ephesus" in 1866, "State of Virginia" in 1879, and "Amsterdam" in 1884, a sombre and startling record for a sand-bank little more than twenty miles long by one and a half wide!

It would be easy to expand this article indefinitely. The question as to what becomes of ocean steamships is a large one, and I cannot pretend to offer here more than a partial answer. The time must come when the "ocean greyhounds" and "floating palaces" of to-day will be no longer equal to the severe requirements of the trans-Atlantic service. What will become of them then? Perhaps even those who own them could not answer that question now, but let us hope that in their case it will be long before they fall into the hands of the men who do not hesitate to convert such monarchs of the deep into firewood and old iron.

J. MACDONALD OXLEY.

A Natural Gas Decision.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.—The supreme court to-day handed down an opinion in the natural gas litigation holding that the law passed by the legislature prohibiting the piping of natural gas outside of the state is valid. The opinion declares that natural gas is a local product of an intrinsically dangerous nature and hence is the subject of police regulation of the state; that in prescribing the pressure that shall be placed upon natural gas a local police regulation is established and that in establishing such a local police regulation the police did not impair vested rights nor seize private property without due process of law; that courts take judicial notices of the inherently dangerous qualities of natural gas and know that it is the proper subject of local police regulation. The court holds that there is no discrimination or any prohibitory operation in favor of citizens of other states but that one standard is fixed operating upon the citizens of Indiana as well as those of other states.

Guatemalan Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—A dispatch from the city of Guatemala says: A great sensation has been caused here by the discovery that $6,000,000 in bonds have been issued for the redemption of the treasury notes instead of $3,000,000, called for by the decree issued by President Barillas to effect the change. It is further stated that Barillas has sold $3,000,000 worth of the bonds at 40 per cent, of their face value and pocketed the money, and has placed the remainder of the bonds in the treasury to redeem the notes. This piece of work has caused great indignation and Barillas has become more unpopular than ever. Barillas has just sent commissioners to France to engage French army officers to take commission in the Guatemalan army. There are now four candidates in the field for the presidency—General Mencezabal, ex-secretary of war; Francisco Anguiano, ex-secretary of foreign relations; Francisco Lainfiesta, who was minister to Washington; and Manuel Monifor, who was also at one time minister in the same city.

Reserve Lands Opened.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 20.—The people of the abandoned Fort Laramie military reservation 100 miles from Cheyenne will be forwarded to Washington in July. It is expected that the tract of 200,000 fertile and well watered acres will be thrown open to settlers by the middle of August. A strip four miles long and half a mile wide has been taken off the Fort McKinney reserve. Half of the reduction goes to the city of Buffalo and the rest to farmers.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. James B. Gregg.

The appeal to the pope of the Archangel Raphael societies for the protection of emigrants is attracting attention. This appeal is the result of an international congress held at Lucerne last December at which the question of guarding against the losses to the Roman Catholic church through emigration to America was fully considered. The address states that Catholics are emigrating to America at the rate of 400,000 a year and that in the United States alone the church has sustained a loss of more than ten million adherents. Two remedies are urged: The forming into separate parishes or missions the different groups of immigrants according to nationalities where this is possible and the confiding of the direction of these parishes to priests of the same nationality as the faithful. If this scheme is carried out it will be likely to have the undesirable result of conserving the foreignism of the various nationalities.

⁂

The London Independent speaking of the rumor that Archdeacon Farrar may be invited to become successor to Dr. Phillips Brooks, says that if a successor to such a liberal is to be chosen out of the ranks of the British clergy, Dr. Francis is the man. It also recalls the remark of Dr. Farrar when in Boston a few years ago that if he ever left England he would like to come to Boston. It appears unlikely, however, that one so far upon the way of promotion in the Church of England will choose to leave England.

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This is an age of large gifts to Christian and philanthropic ends. The Easter offerings at Grace church, New York city, are said to have aggregated $100,000: at St. Bartholomew's $25,000; at Trinity $20,000; at St. Thomas $15,000; and at Holy Trinity $10,000.

⁂

Preaching a trial sermon in presence of only two persons must in any case be a trial to one's nerves, but especially so when the two happen to be the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Tait, and Dean Stanley. We read of such an unfortunate young "candidate for priest's orders" so preaching in that rather awful presence. In his confusion he stammered out, as he began, "I will divide my congregation into two—the converted and the unconverted." Dr. Tait interrupted him with, "I think, sir, as there are only two of us, you had better say which is which."

⁂

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks has been approved of as bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts by the requisite number of standing committees of the diocese—twenty-seven. Nine committees either refused their consent or declined to act. The election now goes for approval to the board of bishops; there is no doubt in any one's mind that the bishops will confirm the action of the diocese, and of the great majority of the standing committees.

⁂

Says the Christian Union, apropos of the condemnation of Professor Briggs:

"It is the maxim of law that men must be presumed to have intended the natural consequences of their acts. The natural consequence, not only easily foreseen, but openly foretold, of the action into which the officers of Princeton college led the general assembly, has been to make Princeton college the only theological seminary of the Presbyterian church on the Atlantic seaboard. It would probably be unjust to suspect Professor Green and President Patton of having intended so to shape the action of the assembly as to produce this result. Yet it is easy for every one to see now, what was foreseen by many, that no other result was possible. The general assembly gave no reasons for advising against the transfer of Dr. Briggs to the new chair of Biblical theology. It was, therefore, impossible for the directors of Union Theological seminary to regard that action as advice and give it weight according to the value of the reason which led to the action. The disapproval was made as distinctly as language could make it, a legislative act, based on the assumption of a supreme authority which needed not to give reasons. The committee which framed the report was appointed by one Princeton official; its chairman who drafted the report and carried it through the assembly, was another Princeton official. The real question, however disguised—and it is perhaps to the credit of those who directed this legislation to say that they made little attempt to disguise it—was whether Princeton college or Union Theological seminary directors should exercise the final authority in the administration of Union Theological seminary. To this question it was impossible for the directors to give any other answer than the one they have given, without in effect resigning to a competing institution the trust which had been reposed in them. The other alternative, which had been proposed in the secular press, of restoring Dr. Briggs to his old chair of Hebrew and transferring Professor Brown to the chair of Biblical theology, would have been a political device which a body composed as this board is could not for a moment have entertained.

"What will be the result of the issue thus formed it is impossible to foretell. It is undoubtedly in the main a revival of the old division between Old School and New School. The questions at issue are not, indeed, the same; but, speaking generally it may be safely assumed that the Old School churches will oppose and the New School churches will welcome the freest discussion of the contents of the Bible, and the application to the investigation of its structure and origin of the canons of literary criticism applied in the investigation of other ancient literatures. If a considerable body in the Presbyterian church attempts to prohibit such free investigation, a division in the church will be inevitable. The same process which would drive Dr. Briggs from his theological chair would close against the Bible student the works of Cheyne, Driver and George Adam Smith, in England, and those not merely of Wellhausen and Dittmar, but even of Delitzsch, in Germany. There is too much intelligent love of intellectual liberty in the Presbyterian church to make this a possible achievement."

Seal Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The state department has been notified by the British government that Sir George Baden Powell and W. Dawson of the Canadian board of survey have been appointed agents of that government to visit Alaskan waters and obtain information on the seal fisheries question for use of the arbitration commission to be appointed. They have been recognized by the state department and the treasury department in Alaska will be instructed to show them the usual courtesies.

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LABOR SERMON.

Dr. Montague's Sermon in the Series on Labor Topics.

Dr. Montague preached the third in the series of labor sermons last Sunday evening in the First Baptist church. The sermon was preached upon the text from Prov. xiv. 23: "In all labor there is profit; but the talk of the lips tendeth to penury." Following is a brief synopsis:

"Neither Solomon, nor any of the authors of the wise sayings grouped in the book from which I have taken my text, ever heard of the science of political economy, or sociology, or of 'Christian socialism,'" said Mr. Montague. "They would have been puzzled to know the meaning of 'the industrial question,' or 'the economic issue.' And yet the problems of life are essentially one in all climes and ages, and the wise men of old sometimes saw as clearly into the principles which are to solve our modern questions as we with all our added experience of learning can hope to see."

The benefit to come is not by talk but by toil. Labor is an advantage to the individual; it is profitable for society, and we may think of a higher profit yet in all honorable labor; it accrues to the glory of God. The toilers of our land are morally justified in awakening a spirit of public condemnation of those who are able to work and do not. The United States is not to be commiserated for the lack of a "leisure class." The spectacle of a wealthy and unoccupied prince of the blood spending his time at horse races and going about the country with a gambler's outfit in his pocket, is one which English capitalist and laborer is tiring of. England is perhaps as responsible for the prince's trifling as is the prince himself. She never impressed upon him that for him there was anything to do. If from the loins of the many millionaires now dotting our land there shall spring a race idle, luxurious, trifling, it will perhaps be our fault as well as theirs. Let our Astors and Vanderbilts and Rockefellers pass on their enormous wealth to their descendants if they unwisely so see fit, but let us, the people, make it evident that we have no respect for the human parasites who will live and in triumph for a little day swell on the acquisitions of a hard-working father, while they add nothing to the public store of material, intellectual, social, or religious weal." The wide variety of labor it is most important to recognize. Labor ought not to be deemed merely a commodity. Intellectual and moral elements enter into it, even in its lowest departments, such that ethical and Christian principles of brotherhood must unite with the merely selfish, individualistic law of competition in determining the rewards which labor should receive. Finally it should be recognized that the laborer is more than his labor. In all labor there is profit, therefore the one profited is of more account than his toil. To him his work is tributary and is not designed to crush out his manhood but to develop it.

Delightful Music.

Colorado Springs people have begun to realize the delightful music that is to be their treat during the summer at Broadmoor, and the announcement of a concert by Rosner's orchestra at the opera house Monday evening was sufficient to draw out a very representative audience. A more extended notice would undoubtedly have resulted in a large audience.

The orchestra appeared as upon the first occasion, in full uniform, and rendered a most delightful programme. It consisted of ten numbers but was extended to nearly twice that number by the encores. The numbers were selected from the works of the best composers and were arranged to show the individual skill of each member as well as to display the skill of the organization in concerted numbers. It is hard to say which number pleased the audience most as each received liberal applause, but the overture from Offenbach's "Orpheus" seemed to receive the most applause. Perhaps because it is very familiar, and Herr Stark's solo was a gem.

The orchestra will begin its work at Broadmoor the latter part of the week when the Casino opens, and will undoubtedly draw large crowds daily.

There was a big crowd accompanying the excursion of the Order of Railroad Conductors to Green Mountain Falls on Sunday. As predicted would be the case the "cons" made it pleasant for all who went with them and dispensed souvenir caps, handkerchiefs, etc., and free lemonade. One of the features of the day was a ball game by printers from the Pueblo Chieftain and Colorado Springs GAZETTE. The Chieftain boys looked prettier than the GAZETTE boys with their showy uniforms, but they did not play ball nearly so well, as the result was 12 to 13 in favor of the state printers. It was an exciting game. Everybody bet every other body to a standstill without a cent changing hands, so that there was lots of excitement and fun. Everyone who attended is loud in praise of the courtesies of the conductors.

According to the new registration law of the last legislature it is necessary for the county commissioners in each county to take a canvass of all the voters of towns having a population of 2,000. This is to be retained as a permanent registration list, and a voter upon changing his residence must notify the proper officers. The board of county commissioners met Monday and selected the following persons to make the canvass in this city: First ward, Mort Parsons; Second ward, E. S. Cohen; Third ward, S. G. Hoyt; Fourth ward, E. P. Bosworth; Fifth ward, W. A. Conant.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Hixon who has been a student of the college during the past year, was badly hurt while playing in the game between the College and Midland nines. Hixon was at the bat when a wild ball from the pitcher struck him in the head. His condition at present is a serious one, as he is suffering with contusion of the brain. Dr. Strickler has the case in charge, and believes his patient will not be out of danger for a week or more.

This city's Y. M. C. A. organized a juvenile class in gymnastics Monday afternoon. This is composed of those who are between the ages of 10 and 15 years, and are too young to join the association. Instruction will be given them in the gymnasium of the association between 4.30 and 5.30 o'clock, and they will be given the use of the apparatus from 4 o'clock until 5, when someone will be on the watch to see that no bones are broken. The yearly fee for membership to the class is $2.

Mr. Charles Craig had two Sioux Indians from the Pine Ridge agency in his studio Monday afternoon for the purpose of making a number of studies of them. These were George and Spotted Eagle, members of the band of medicine Indians on South Tejon street. Spotted Eagle was a member of United States police force during the recent troubles at the agency.

Messrs. J. A. Connell and F. H. Morley headed quite a party of gentlemen who left for the Cripple Creek diggings Sunday. It looked Monday as if the town might be depopulated of its male citizens in the effort to investigate the new mines. Among others who have gone are Col. Ervay and R. A. Meier.

Hundley & Carlile opened their wagon road to the summit of Pike's Peak Monday and had thirty-one passengers up. Wagons will be run daily hereafter. The trip over the road is one of the grandest that can be taken, as it is the highest wagon road in the world.

The Y. M. C. A. of this city seems to be prospering since moving into its new quarters. During the last month ninety-five new members were voted into the association, and applications have been received from about thirty-five, who will become members at the next meeting.

A license to marry was issued Monday to D. W. S. Hancock and Mrs. Lucy M. Hatcher, both of Colorado Springs. They gave their ages as sixty and fifty years.

J. W. Ryan filed his mining claim to the Horse Shoe Lode, in the Cripple Creek district Monday.

Disquieting rumors are afloat about cotton troubles in Liverpool, but it is hoped that the excellent clearing house system compelling weak operators to close unwise bargains before becoming too deeply involved will avert serious difficulty.

There was considerable rioting a Bordeaux Monday evening. The strikers derailed a number of tram cars and set fire to the ticket office. The Aguitaine Hussars charged the rioters repeatedly, dispersing them. The cafes closed early.

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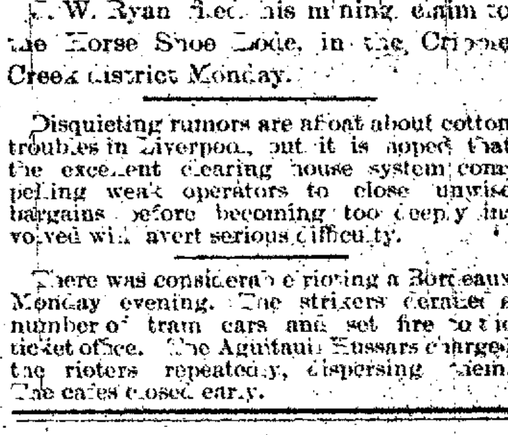

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BIRDSELL MFG. CO. SOUTH BEND, IND.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies and Gents' [illegible] Call and examine and get prices. [illegible] Colorado Springs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Julina Jackson, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Julina Jackson late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the September term, 1891, on the last Monday in September next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 29th day of May, A. D. 1891.

CLARA J. MEYER, Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Francis B. Henry, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Francis B. Henry, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the September term, 1891, on the last Monday in September next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 29th day of May A. D. 1891.

CHARLES M. WILLIAMS, Administrator.

WAIT SURELY COMING WAIT

[illegible] Colorado Springs, [illegible]

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S SHOWS

James E. Cooper, Sole Owner.

THE GREAT BIG CITY SHOW—THE ONLY BIG SHOW COMING.

Oldest, Largest, Richest Exhibition in the World—Always the Best and Biggest.

[illegible] AND Miss Millie Serrano. Five fo[illegible]est-bred African Lions, all loose in a 40-foot, st[illegible] ring. Lions riding on huge tricycles; [illegible]ions playing see-saw; Lions forming artistic tableaux; Lions driven in harness and drawing chariot around the ring.

Salary $1000 per week, $2000 per year more than the President.

THE HANLON-VOLTERS, [illegible] Doing Double Somersaults 60 feet in length, high in air [illegible] top of our canvas. Salary $700 a week.

Seen Now for the first Time under Canvas.

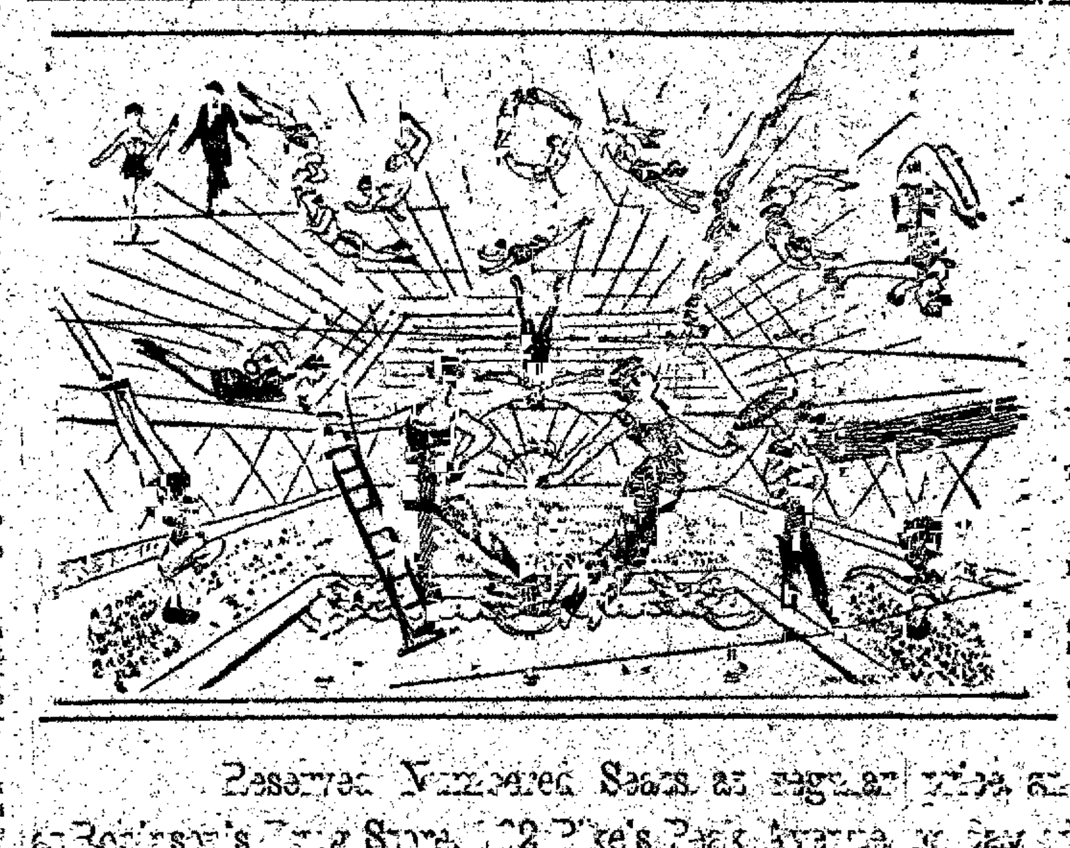
Forepaugh's MONSTER MENAGERIES. Most complete Zoological gathering [illegible] known to man, One or more of every species, collected at enormous cost.

Five Horse Tandem Race.

FOREPAUGH'S MAGNIFICENT WILD WEST. Capt. A. H. Bogardus and Family, champion shots. Numbers of Indians, Cowboys, Scouts and Pathfinders, in all kinds of Wild West entertainment.

Thrilling, Historical, Romantic and Comical Scenes.

It will be Money Saved to Wait for Forepaugh.



FOREPAUGH'S GRAND THREE RING CIRCUS.

[illegible]ISTS, 200 A[illegible] BACK RIDERS. 20 LADY BAREBACK RIDERS. 20 MALE BAREBACK RIDERS. 4 ACTS AT ON[illegible]

All the leading performers of Europe and America in one grand stellar host. No such exhibition ever seen heretofore.

A Colossal Gathering of Mighty Circus Stars.

GLORIOUS ROMAN HIPPODROME. Roman Chariot, Standing and Hurdle Races, Modern Running, Trotting and Steeple Races; Elephant vs. Camel, Man vs. Horse, Wheelbarrow, Sack, Monkey and Pony, Mule, Dog and other Races.

MOST EXCITING AND INS[illegible] RACES EVER RUN.

All the Famous Features of the Great Forepaugh Show.

The Splendid Triple Circus—The Mammoth Double Menagerie—The Soul-stirring Hippodrome Races—The Terrific Gladiatorial Lion Act—The Marvelously Trained Fighting, Dancing and Clown Elephants, together with all of Adam Forepaugh, Jr.'s Astounding Sensations, Including his $50,000 Troupe of Educated Ranch-bred Bronchos, $20,000 Trained Stallions, the Quadrille Dancing Elephants, the Somersault Dogs, Trained Mules, etc., etc.

See the combined Forepaugh and Wild West Street Parade at 10 a. m. on the day of exhibition in this city. Absolutely the most novel, brilliant, romantic and stupendous processional display ever witnessed anywhere on earth.

Two complete exhibitions daily at usual hours. Admission as usual. Cheap round trip excursions on all railroads. See local agents for particulars.

Reserved Numbered Seats at regular price and Admission Tickets at usual slight advance, for sale at Robinson's Drug Store, 102 Pike's Peak Avenue, on day of Exhibition only.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso, ss.

In the County court.

Ida Toutz, Plaintiff vs. Frederick J. Toutz, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado.

To Frederick J. Toutz, the defendant above named—Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the county court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service thereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce by said plaintiff, to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between yourself and said plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as the court may deem meet and proper as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will proceed to take judgment against by default according to law.

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Colorado Springs in said county, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL.] EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By CLAY WHITE, Deputy.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 29, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 13, 1891, viz: Alma Jaques, Pre D. S. No. 25,756, for the s ½ sw qr sw qr se qr, sec 15, tp 15 s, rg 66 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alexander Strachan, John Shaw, John Wishart, William A. Ramsey, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE.

To All to Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Lewis A. Civill and Edgar M. White, of the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, and Acton C. Civill, of Bovina Centre, state of New York, have formed a limited co-partnership pursuant to and under the provisions of the laws of the state of Colorado.

The purpose for which this co-partnership is formed is for the manufacture and sale of ice, and to furnish cold storage warehouse, etc.

The business is to be conducted under the firm name of The Colorado Springs Crystal Ice and Cold Storage company, Civill and White, proprietors.

Acton C. Civill is the special partner in the firm, and the amount contributed by him towards the common stock is $15,000.

The partnership commences on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1891, and will expire the 1st day of May, A. D. 1892.

LEWIS A. CIVILL, EDGAR M. WHITE, General partners.

ACTON C. CIVILL, Special partner.

NOTICE TO HEIRS-AT-LAW.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso, ss.

In the County court, in Probate, May Term, A. D. 1891.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jessie E. McDowell, deceased.

To Horace G. McDowell and Adam McDowell of Canton, Ohio, and George McDowell of ——, Ohio, and Mrs. —— Weaver of Auburn, Indiana, and other unknown heirs-at-law, if any there be, of Miss Jessie E. McDowell, late of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, deceased—Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jessie E. McDowell, late of the city of Colorado Springs, in said county, deceased, has been presented for probate in the county court of said county by Wm. W. Spangler of Bloomington, Indiana and Charles W. Martin of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and the 14th day of July, A. D. 1891, at ten o'clock in the forenoon has been set for the hearing of the application for the probate of said instrument as the last will and testament of said Jessie E. McDowell, deceased, and

Whereas, it appears from said instrument and from other satisfactory evidence that the said Jessie E. McDowell, deceased, resided at Colorado Springs, in said county of El Paso, at the time of her decease, and that the persons above named and others whose names are unknown are heirs-at-law of said deceased; that the property purporting to be devised by said will is described therein as follows, "money, notes and property, both real and personal."

Now, therefore, you, the said Horace G. McDowell, Adam G. McDowell, George McDowell, Mrs. —— Weaver, and other unknown heirs-at-law, if any there be, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1891, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the probate of said will, before said court, and further to do and perform what shall then by the said court be required and adjudged, and hereof fail not.

By order of the Court.

Witness, Edward F. Wright, clerk of said county court, and the seal thereof, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL.] EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By CLAY E. WHITE, Deputy.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 23, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the county court, in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 1, 1891, viz: Spencer G. Scott, Pre D. S. No. 5,072, for the se qr sec 17, tp 13 s, rg 65w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: D. N. Rowlands, J. P. Horton, A. R. Kistler, E. E. Woodard, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

And you Clarence C. Waters, who made Pre D. S. No. 25,583 for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Spencer G. Scott should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

And you Andrew J. Landyner, who made Pre D. S. No. 5,064 for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Spencer G. Scott should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso, ss.

In the County Court.

David B. Fairley and Cornelius W. Fairley, partners as Fairley Brothers, plaintiffs, vs. Mrs. A. D. Hunt, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado,

To Mrs. A. D. Hunt, the defendant above named, greeting.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the county court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you by the said plaintiffs for the sum of eighty-eight dollars and thirty cents ($88.30) which said sum is now due and owing to said plaintiffs from you on an overdue book account, which said book account is for and on account of goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you, by said plaintiffs at your request; and for and on account of an overdue book account of Giddings Brothers & Wilbur, which is for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by said Giddings Brothers & Wilbur to you at your request, and which said book account has been sold and assigned by said Giddings Brothers & Wilbur to said plaintiffs, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and so answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will proceed to take judgment against you by default according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL.] EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By HENRY L. BLACKMER, Deputy.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Marshall Seamans, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 13th day of June, A. D., 1891, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, Edwin A. Sawyer, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 22d, 1891.

EDWIN A. SAWYER, Administrator of the Estate of Marshall Seamans, deceased.

LEWIS E. SHERMAN, [illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible] Colorado Springs.

G. S. BARNES & SON, ALL KINDS OF Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE.

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools, Studebaker Wagons, Farm Machinery and Implements, Portland and Louisville Cement, Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET, Colorado Springs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain alias writ of execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the district court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one thousand one hundred and six dollars ($1,106.00), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Colorado College Land company, defendant in favor of James B. Severy, plaintiff out of the lands, tenements goods and chattels of the said The Colorado College Land company, I have levied on the following property, to wit: The Holden ditch, the head gate of said ditch being located on the west side of the Monument creek and in the se qr of ne qr of nw qr of sec 30 in twp 13 south of r 66 west, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right title and interest of the above named The Colorado College Land company in and to the above described property on Monday the 13th day of July 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 17th day of June 1891.

LEONARD JACKSON, Sheriff El Paso county.

BIDS RECEIVED.

The board of county commissioners will receive bids for the erection of two bridges over Dirty Noman's creek, about one mile from the town of Monument.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the county clerk's office.

Board will meet and open bids on the first Monday in July, at 2 o'clock p. m.

By order Board of County Commissioners.

F. W. HOWBERT, County clerk, El Paso county.

BUSINESS MEN MEET.

A Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of Business Men.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Representatives of the Best Interests of the City Meet for Consultation—Board of Trade is to be Succeeded by the Chamber of Commerce.

The business interests of Colorado Springs have been suffering and the business men realize that there is a reason for it. They believe that the reason largely lies in themselves, and they propose to remedy it. The meeting called at the Antlers pavilion Thursday evening was largely attended, the room being filled with business and professional men, capitalists and others in the city's welfare. It was the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the city, with perhaps the two notable gatherings, when the supposed opportunity was offered of assisting in securing a smelter at Colorado City. It was composed of more representative men than either of those gatherings.

It was about 8.30 when Mr. Geo. H. Parsons called the meeting to order and briefly stated its object. Upon motion of Mr. L. R. Ehrich, Col. Geo. H. De La Vergne was chosen to preside. Upon motion of Mr. H. G. Lunt Chas. W. Haines was selected for secretary. Col. De La Vergne took the chair and asked that someone state the object of the meeting, and the ends to be gained.

Mr. H. G. Lunt spoke for a few minutes. He was not one of those who called the meeting, but he felt that vital interests are at stake, that the citizens must look after their interests. The business men are not standing back to back but are scattered in the fight for supremacy. He spoke of how the people of Manitou and Denver are advertising their towns and how the good results are already apparent. The people of Manitou are standing together. He urged that the advantages of the town be advertised thoroughly, that we get the railroads to help us as they do Manitou.

Mr. Ehrich was called upon for a speech but declined to talk at that time, and called for E. S. Woolley. Mr. Woolley said that where forty people got off the trains here last year about thirty now go on to Manitou, Denver, etc. Those places are advertising.

Mr. H. E. Wilson related an experience that he had had yesterday on a train with a man urging the advantages of Manitou, while Colorado Springs was doing nothing.

Mr. Barnett, of The Antlers, said that he could substantiate all that had been said about people giving our town the go-by. The trains that formerly brought the most people now bring the least. We are losing because others are advertising. The railroads with one exception are advertising Manitou and the state to the exclusion of Colorado Springs. The hotels are spending at the rate of $1000 per day among the merchants but they desire to make it $2000.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, of the Alta Vista, said the hotels have done about all they can to advertise the town, that the citizens must help.

Dr. Bartlett related some of the experiences of the old board in advertising and urged making things lively.

Captain John L. Armit in a speech of some length clearly set forth the position of the town at this time. He thought we had procrastinated long enough. What we should do now is to unite. We have allowed ourselves to drift long enough. He suggested that a committee be appointed to collect the sinews of war in the shape of money for advertising.

Hon. Irving Howbert thought that something was necessary besides advertising. We must do something to keep our working population employed. He urged the organization of a board of trade or similar organization that should have its standing committees to advertise or otherwise urge the best interests of the town. Manitou should be built up as the great summer resort, Colorado Springs as the invalid resort and Colorado City as the manufacturing center. He believes that $50,000 goes out each year for material that should be manufactured here. We had best put our shoulders together for a struggle. The Rio Grande had started the town, the Midland had come later and we have been living on the impetus thus given. It is time the citizens do something for themselves.

Colonel Ensign and Mr. Geo. H. Parsons spoke briefly regarding the old board of trade, whether it would be well to try and revive a dead body.

Mr. Lunt advocated immediate action in getting out some advertising matter and hoped a subscription would be made.

Mr. Howbert spoke very strongly in the hopes that no hasty action would be taken. He thought the meeting progressing too rapidly; that a chamber of commerce be organized first. They might as well go home if the action was to be spasmodic.

Mr. Ehrich moved that it be the sense of the meeting that the board of trade be revived under the name of the chamber of commerce; that $5 be the initiation fee; that a committee of three be appointed to report upon a permanent organization. Carried.

Mr. Ehrich spoke at some length in his usual clear and forcible style. He urged harmony, that the citizens have faith in each other, not jealousy. He urged the business men, the store keepers, to come forward. He also offered to give $500 towards a fund of $12,000 for advertising the town.

It was moved that the sum of $12,000 be raised for advertising purposes, and that a committee of two from each ward be appointed to solicit subscriptions. Carried.

Mr. Parsons requested to know how many would be willing to join a chamber of commerce if the initiation fee was $5. Nearly every one present was willing, and indicated it by rising.

Messrs. Howbert and Lunt thought that perhaps they were going too fast.

Upon motion the motion subscribing $12,000 and appointing a committee of ten was reconsidered. It was about to be tabled when a substitute motion was made that the money be subscribed immediately. This was done and the portion relating to the committee of ten was omitted.

The chair appointed as a committee on permanent organization and plan of procedure Messrs. J. P. Barnes, H. F. Welles and J. F. Seldomridge.

It was moved that a committee of three be appointed to raise the subscription and the chair appointed E. S. Woolley, J. G. Shields and E. Barnett.

A question was raised about the money, as to who should control it, and it was decided that the subscription list should be turned over to the new chamber of commerce.

Col. E. H. Bacon said that a large body of Kansas editors would reach the city Saturday night and he wanted to know how they were to be entertained.

Mr. J. L. Royce, a former member of the Editorial association, spoke at length giving something of the history of the organization. He thought 100 to 150 persons would be in the party, that the members do not ask for any special attentions, but that he had no doubt they would be pleased if any were shown them. They would reach the city on the Rock Island train from Pueblo Saturday evening and could do the section a great amount of good through their papers.

The chair appointed as a committee to receive the visitors and extend them any courtesies possible, Messrs. Seldomridge, Lawton, Van Vechten, Shields and Craigue.

It was then moved that the meeting adjourn until this evening, when the committee on organization will report. Carried.

El Paso Gold Mines.

THE GAZETTE's article on the Cripple Creek gold mines was largely read yesterday and commented upon. While not in any sense attempting to influence opinion in any way, yet many expressed the opinion that the article was timely. The fever had begun to rage and poor [illegible], absolutely ignorant of mining, of geology or mining laws, were rushing in. They will be more apt to stop and think now before spending their time or money. It is an old and homely saying that "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire," and where there is so much "float" there must surely be some large body of mineral. But the poor man who can only do his first year's assessment work has no business at Cripple Creek. It is to be hoped that some company with plenty of money will do a large amount of development work, that the district may be thoroughly tested, but there should be no undue excitement. There was nothing new from the district yesterday worthy of recording.

A Quiet Wedding.

A pleasant but quiet wedding occurred Wednesday afternoon at 7 o'clock in the First Baptist church. Mr. Fred A. Sabin of this city and Miss Eva L. Norris of Pueblo were united in marriage, Rev. Mr. Montague officiating. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present at the ceremony, which Mr. Montague pronounced most solemnly and impressively. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple left for Denver, for a short visit, before returning to this city for residence. Mr. Sabin is one of the younger members of El Paso county's bar, as well as one of the most promising and successful, and has many friends who will wish him happiness in his wedded life. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. John Norris, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Pueblo, but recently temporarily residing here, and a popular young lady.

In view of the approaching completion of the Broadmoor casino and the consequent interest which it is attracting, the wish is being generally expressed that the electric line should give more frequent service to that resort. This need is especially felt in the evening, when they seem to feel that an hour service fails to give them sufficient opportunity for going and returning. The popular expression of opinion seems to require a quarter hour service. The electric company have shown such a desire in many ways to meet the requirements of the public that it is fair to presume that the expression of this wish by the public will meet with a prompt response from the company in the shape of the service required.

No news has been received in regard to the condition of Milton Gough, the man shot near Florissant.

A WOMAN KILLED.

A MEMBER OF THE SALVATION ARMY KILLED BY A RUNAWAY.

While Marching Towards Their Quarters on Huerfano Street the Salvation Army is Run Into by a Frightened Horse—One Woman Killed and Others Wounded.

Thursday evening at a little after 8 o'clock the Salvation army was marching down Huerfano street towards their quarters when a horse came tearing along behind them with a sulky behind it. The frightened animal dashed into the group and Mrs. Stevens, one of the flag bearers, was struck in the stomach by one of the wheels of the sulky. She died about an hour and a half after the occurrence. Two other members of the army were injured. One, a Norwegian girl, known as Josephine, was slightly hurt by being knocked down by the team, and a woman named Mrs. Ward received a cut in the back of the head.

At the time of the accident the army was returning from the alley between Tejon street and Cascade avenue on Huerfano street, where they had been holding their meeting. When a few yards beyond the El Paso House they heard some one shout on Cascade avenue warning them of the coming of the horse. At that time the horse and sulky were coming down Huerfano street and had nearly reached Cascade avenue. Hearing the disturbance behind them those who brought up the rear cried to those in front to leave the road, and the army broke its ranks. Mrs. Stevens was struck by the wheel of the sulky before she had time to avoid the runaway, and fell against the two injured women, knocking them down.

The three women were carried into the El Paso house a few yards away. Mrs. Ward and the Norwegian girl are not in a serious condition, and will probably recover in a day or two.

Mrs. Stevens had a husband and children, and lived with them in a tent on Cucharras street just east of the Santa Fe track. The body was removed to Hallett & Baker's undertaking establishment.

The horse which was the cause of the accident was owned by Jack Canise, and had broken away from where it was tied in front of Evans & Capel's second-hand store on Huerfano street, and had been noticed to be very restive.

Coroner Marlow was summoned, but he has not yet decided when he will hold an inquest.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

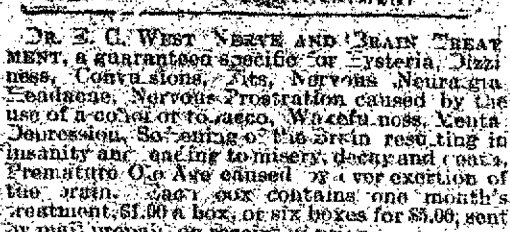
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., June 25, 1891.

GROCERIES.	
Flour, per cwt	$ 2 50@ 2 75
Graham, per cwt	2 20@ 2 75
Cornmeal, per cwt	1 90@ 2 40
Cheese, cream, per lb	13@ 20
Cheese, Swiss, imported, per lb	25@ 35
Cheese, Swiss, domestic, per lb	10@ 25
Eggs, state, per doz	18@ 22
Eggs, ranch, per doz	20@ 25
Butter, dairy rolls, per lb	13@ 17
Butter, fancy per lb	20@ 25
Butter, creamer, per lb	22@ 27
Butter, ranch, per lb	25@ 30
Sugar, per cwt	[illegible] 86@ 5 [illegible]
Lard, per lb	9@ 13
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, new, per cwt	2 25@ 3 00
Cabbage, per cwt	2 00@ 1 00
Turnips, per cwt	1 50@ 2 50
Rutabagas, per cwt	1 25@ 2 00
Onions, per cwt	3 00@ 5 00
Squash	1 50@ 3 00
Celery, per stalk	5@ 10
Spinach, per lb	5@ 10
Salsify, per bunch	10
Parsley, per bunch	5
Lettuce, each 5c; per doz	40
MEATS.	
Beef—Porterhouse steak, per lb	25
Loin	18
Round	12½
Shoulder	8
Rib roasts	15 @ 20
Mutton—Chops	20
Legs	15
Stew	3 @ 6
Veal—Cutlets	20
Loins, roasts and chops	18
Shoulder	15
Stew	10 @ 12½
Spring lamb, hd qr	1 50
Spring lamb, fore qr	50
Pork—Chops and roasts	12½
Turkeys, per lb	22 @ 25
Chickens, per lb	18 @ 20
Ducks, per lb	20 @ 25
Geese, per lb	20
Spring chickens	60 @ 75
FEED.	
Oats, per cwt	1 70
Corn, per cwt	1 30
Corn chop, per cwt	1 35
Bran, per cwt	1 00
Wheat	1 80
Hay, per ton	16 00@ 18 00
Alfalfa, per ton	12 00
Straw, per ton	11 00

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO

There settled in Baker county, Oregon, near what is now Baker City, a man who has since become identified with the resources and development of that country. This man is no other than Mr. John Stewart, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in the county. In a recent letter he says: "I had been suffering from pains in my back and general kidney complaint for some time, and had used many remedies without any but temporary relief. The pains in my back had become so severe that I was prevented from attending to my work and could not move about without the use of a cane. Hearing, through a friend, of the wonderful cures effected by Oregon Kidney Tea, I was induced to try a box, and from that very first dose I found instant relief, and before using half the contents of the box the pains in my back entirely disappeared. I have every faith in the virtues of the Oregon Kidney Tea, and can conscientiously recommend it to my friends. I would not be without it for anything."

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache, incontinence of urine, brick dust sediment, burning or painful sensation while urinating, and all affections of the kidney or urinary organs of either sex.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age caused by over exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

C. B. STOCKER, Druggist,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repairs, at Aiken's.

The Only Thing Now Used by Fashionable Women.

To perpetuate a beautiful complexion is Wisdom's famous Robertine, which is as harmless as the morning dew, as subtle in its action as the magic's wand and as invisible—save the bloom and delicacy it gives to the cheek—as the air we breathe. Read the testimonials from famous artists, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians. Sold by all druggists in Colorado Springs.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Monsieur E. E., insane.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 27th day of July, A. D., 1891, being one of the regular days of the July term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, William Lennox, conservator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such conservator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such conservator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, July 25th, 1891.

WILLIAM LENNOX,
Conservator of the Estate of Monsieur E. E., insane.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Morris E. Westheimer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 27th day of July, A. D. 1891, being one of the regular days of the July term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Emanuel Westheimer, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 24th, 1891.

EMANUEL WESTHEIMER,
Administrator of the Estate of Morris E. Westheimer, deceased.

NO MAN EATS

Up all his salary. In the Spring time he lays aside sufficient to buy a new and nobby suit of

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING

FROM

PERKINS & HOLBROOK,

Bank Block, Colorado Springs.

FIRST AND GREATEST

Most Glorious Holiday for In Wonder's Capital and Happiest Fairyland.

[illegible]

SELLS BROTHERS'

ENORMOUS ALL-UNITED SHOWS!

Regal Roman Hippodrome, Wild Moorish Caravan, Spectacular Pilgrimage to Mecca, Greatest Triple Circuses on Earth, Only Five Continent Menagerie, Huge Tropical Aquarium and Aviary, Olympian Festival and Arabian Nights' Entertainment.

Transcendent Feats and Living Features.

Nowhere else exhibited, and each alone amply repaying the one price of Admission to a Thousand Allied Wonders.

Astounding Paradoxes of Various Species! Whole Arenas of Performing Beasts, Birds and Tremendous Amphibia! Only Colossal Amphitheatre! Three Circus Rings! Double Elevated Stage! Thrilling High Air Novelties! Grotesque Carnivals! All Kinds of Coliseum Wild Beast and Classic Races.

All the most illustrious artists and most brilliant acts! Wonderous Mammoths and creatures that do everything but talk! Opulent and romantic Oriental pageant! Weird barbaric athletic performances! Elfin sports and pastimes for the little folks! Sumptuous displays for the ladies! Prodigious sensations and harmless hilarity for all!

CYRENE, THE GREAT, The World Famous. Pre-eminent Improvising American Spanish Dancer.

ABSOLUTELY THE ONLY LIVING FULL-GROWN $100,000 GIANT MALE AND FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMI TO BE SEEN ANYWHERE TOGETHER.

Only Great Desert Circus.
Only Royal Japanese Circus.
Only 5 and 35-Horse Rider.
Only Berber and Bedouin Athletes.

The Only Flock of Full Grown Giant Ostriches Ever Publicly Exhibited.

Lessons to Benefit and Charm the Young.

Peerless Africa's Huge Sensations.

Wild Beast Coursers And Fun Makers.

THE ONLY PAIR OF Lilliputian Cattle. Smallest and Cunningest Bovines Ever Seen on Earth.

ONLY WILD AUSTRALIAN HAIRLESS HORSE More Marvelous than the Centaur.

Only Scriptural "Behemoths,"
The Greatest Lady Jockeys,
The Greatest Charioteers,
The Fleetest Thoroughbreds,
Animate Mites from Elfdom,
The Most General Performers,
The Greatest Bareback Riders,
The Greatest Aerialists,
The Greatest Athletes,
Earth's Quadrupedal Miracles
The Greatest Companies.
The most stupendous program

THE BIGGEST TENTS.
THE BIGGEST TRAINS.
THE BIGGEST INVESTMENT.
THE BIGGEST EXPENSES.
THE BIGGEST NOVELTIES.
THE BIGGEST ORIGINALITIES.
THE BIGGEST INNOVATIONS.
THE BIGGEST FEATURES.
THE BIGGEST HERDS.
THE BIGGEST PAGEANTS.
THE BIGGEST HIPPODROME.
THE BIGGEST CARAVANS.
THE BIGGEST AMPHIBIA
THE BIGGEST STABLES.

The Biggest Spectacles, the Biggest Menageries, the Biggest Circuses, the Biggest Aquarium, the Biggest Wild Beasts, the Biggest Marvels, the Biggest Crowds, the Biggest Success, the Biggest Holiday, Bigger and Better than ever, and absolutely and positively

THE ONLY BIG ONE COMING.

[illegible] Free Street Parade.

The Most Superb, Stupendous and Enchanting ever Given.

GIVE FOR MORE FOR THE ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION THAN ALL

Than any other Management has either the Nerve or Liberality to Attempt.

Two Performances Daily, at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors Open One Hour Previous.